FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PAPER RIDICULES SOVIET JUSTIFICATION FOR AFGHAN INTERVENTION

AU251337 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 18 Jun 80 p 4

[Petrit Bushati article: "When Propagandistic Lies Cannot Hold Water"]

[Text] The Soviet revisionist press, having exhausted all the "arguments" and justifications for the fascist intervention in Afghanistan, is publishing the sentimental pleas of the wives of Soviet "liberation" soldiers in Afghanistan. The newspaper PRAVDA recently published the letter from a woman to her husband in which she wrote, among other things: "We have heard that you are experiencing difficult moments. May our love give you strength to overcome them." One wonders whether the plea of a woman, who most likely is liable to become a widow, will help the aggressive soldier? The answer to the Kremlin is very clear. However, defeats must be concealed by sentimental letters at times when the propagandistic lies cannot hold water.

The revisionist propaganda is using all its devilishness to cover up the truth and the shameful fascist mission of its army in Afghanistan. It is not hard to sense the equivocal nature, contradictory elements, falsity and deception of that propaganda, which calls to mind an accused criminal trying by sophistry and twisted language to escape punishment. At the beginning, that is, not more than 6 months ago, the revisionist propaganda claimed the mission was "an international liberation mission" of the Russian Army. Later it claimed that the Soviet Army went there to help the brothers "save the revolution" in Afghanistan where the people themselves had asked for that kind of "assistance." This codified terminology merely reflects the complete failure of the enslaving plans of social imperialists. This is also clearly reflected in their stale propaganda.

World public opinion is continually watching what is happening to the Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan. In the mountains of Afghanistan the most sophisticated weapons of the social imperialists have suffered a fiasco and are being destroyed by the old rifles of the Afghan people. The bodies of Soviet officers killed are being sent back home in metal coffins, whereas the corpses of soldiers are cremated and that handful of dust is sent to their families as a "souvenir" from a neighboring country where they were sent to give "assistance." The revisionist propaganda, like the ostrich in the desert which can only hide its head in the sand leaving the whole ugly part of its body exposed, is trying to conceal all this.

Although sunlight cannot blocked out by a sieve, the social imperialists claim that they do it. This, too, is part and parcel of their propaganda. The Soviet press writes that the country is led and directed by Afghan officials and a certain Babrak Karmal, who makes all his statements through TASS and Moscow radio. However, the Afghan people are aware that all the paperwork and placing of seals in Afghanistan's ministries and administration is done by the Russians. Although there is a foreign minister whose name sounds like that of an Afghan, the paperwork and orders are approved and signed by the Soviet diplomat Vasiliy Safranchik, the shadow plenipotentiary minister. Everybody is aware of the fact that it is the Soviet occupiers who set fire to villages and use ultramodern warfare techniques to raze whole areas; in this way they suppressed the recent strong demonstrations in Kabul, Qandahar, Peshawar and so on.

Despite the Kremlin's continual efforts to hide its aggressor's face, and its attempts to convince everybody that it stands for "peace," it does not hesitate to make threats now and then. [paragraph continues]

The logic of the aggressor was recently revealed by the high-level Soviet official Zamyatin, the Kremlin's propaganda chief,who explained the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan as follows: "If we had not intervened in Afghanistan last December, we would now have on our border a state that was against us. The Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to the states that surround it." Apparently Zamyatin and the gentlemen above him, consider it moralistic and logical to incorporate every neighboring country into their empire. Does Zamyatin's statement not imply that the Iranian people and their government, who condemn social imperialism and American imperialism, should give in to Soviet domination simply because the revisionists in the Kremlin "cannot remain indifferent" to this legal and just opposition? This is the logic of one who wants to dominate the world, or the logic of the wolf which claims that it attacked the lamb because it was allegedly disturbing the water in the stream, although the wolf was further upstream than the lamb.

The revisionist propaganda spares nothing to hide the features of the invader and aggressor!

Talk is now going around about "new international initatives" for settling the Afghan problem. In these initiatives, which are served to Babrak Karmal by Moscow, American imperialism--which in order to conceal, even if only slightly, the conspiracies and agreements with the Soviet revisionists for sharing the spheres of influence--is obliged to admit to the press and through an unidentified official spokesman that American imperialism "will soften its attitude toward the Soviet Union" over the Afghanistan issue. The actors perform according to the scenario and apparently they now want to "settle" the initial dramatic conflict of the show called "Afghanistan" according to the wish of Americans and Russians.

These are the forms worked out by the revisionist propaganda, which is squeezing the brains of the "ideologists" and fortunetellers so as to turn black into white, legalize aggression, and save face and escape ignominy for "its rescuing army." However, all the facts indicate that this army has never been so unsuccessful or has failed as much as it is now.

LIESHI RECEIVES MEXICAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU201931 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Omar Martinez Legorreta, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. The meeting took place at the headquarters of the People's Assembly Presidium. Attending the credentials presentation ceremony were Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs; Telo Mezini, secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium; Bashkim Pitarka, director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and Jovan Antoni, chairman of the protocol branch of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO DELEGATION IN TIRANA--A delegation of the enterprise for school textbooks and equipment from Kosovo led by Ramush Rama, director of the enterprise, has arrived in Tirana at the invitation of the publishing house for textbooks. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Jun 80 AU]

ZAMBIAN PRIME MINISTER LISULO INTERVIEWED; DEPARTS 25 JUNE

AU250950 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA)--Today Mr Daniel Lisulo, prime minister of Zambia, left the country. He arrived on an official and friendly visit here on June 20 at the invitation of Mr Stanko Todorov, the Bulgarian chairman of the Council of Ministers. At the talks they discussed the possibilities of further expanding and deepening bilateral relations, paying special attention to economic cooperation.

Documents were signed which are to contribute to the strengthening of ties between the two countries. Mr Daniel Lisulo, the Zambian prime minister was seen off by his Bulgarian counterpart, Mr Stanko Todorov and by other members of the Bulgarian Government. Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Daniel Lisulo have had meetings with journalists.

"The people of Zimbabwe would not have been able to win their independence had it not been for the aid of the socialist countries. Bulgaria has always rendered material and moral aid to the struggle of African peoples for national independence. I received firm guarantees from the Bulgarian leaders that this aid will continue in the future, too," said Mr Lisulo. Noting the major progress in the economic relations between Bulgaria and Zambia, he pointed to the good opportunities for expansion of the ties of cooperation in the agro-industry, mechanical engineering, transport and building.

Mr Stanko Todorov said that on a wide range of international issues, the Bulgarian and the Zambian views completely coincide or were very close, "because we have waged a common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, a war for peace, disarmament and an equitable economic order," he added. The Bulgarian premier talked also about the assistance Bulgaria is to render Zambia in the development of mechanical engineering, agriculture, transport and in the training of specialists. He stressed that the results of the visit are bound to provide a fresh impetus to the development of all-round cooperation.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0900 GMT on 25 June adds: "At the airport the Zambian prime minister was seen off by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Tano Tsolov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, ministers and deputy ministers"]

MLADENOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU251001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] On 25 June Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received Karoly Szarka, Hungary's deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is visiting Bulgaria. The meeting was attended by Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

FRIENDSHIP MEETING WITH SFRY HELD IN BORDER AREA

AU260804 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Slavcheto area, Kyustendil Okrug; 22 June (BTA)--Under the slogan: "Peace, Fraternity and Socialism" the traditional rally of Bulgarian-Yugoslav friendship was held in the Slavcheto area on the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border today.

In the morning the rally began with the playing of national anthems and the hoisting of both countries' flags. After this the thousands of participants from both countries were addressed in greetings speeches by Penko Damyanov, member of the Bulgarian rally organizing committee and by Lyuben Arsov, member of the Yugoslav rally organizing committee.

Artistic collectives and performers from Sofia, Kyustendil and Leskovac City (SFRY) presented an interesting and varied program on a specially built stage.

The meetings between friends and relatives from both countries lasted throughout the day.

STANISHEV RECEIVES ROMANIAN DEPUTY CHAIRMAN CIOCAN

AU251955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has received Maria Ciocan, secretary of the Romanian National Council of Women and deputy chairman of the State Council of Romania. During the cordial talks, confidence was expressed that the development of the cooperation between the Bulgarian-Romanian women's movements will continue to contribute to strengthening the friendship and the goodneighborly relations between the Bulgarian and the Romanian peoples.

Elena Lagadinova, chairman of the Committee of Bulgarian Women, also attended the talks.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ISRAELI CP OFFICIAL WILNER

Wilner Sofia Rally Speech

AU201413 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 20 Jun 80

["M. Wilner on Mideast Situation"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--"We want Begin's ousting, speeded up elections for the Knesset, the forming of a government to pursue a policy of peace, democracy and socialism", said the Secretary General of the CC of the Communist Party of Israel Mei'ir Wilner at the meeting with representatives of the Sofia public, organized by the town committee of the Fatherland Front, the twon committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism and the central management of the social, cultural and educative organization of Jews in the PR of Bulgaria. The meeting was held here last night. Mr Me'ir Wilner is on a visit to Bulgaria as head of a delegation of the Communist Party of Israel at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

In his long statement the secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Israel dwelt on the hard political economic, moral and social crisis Israel has been experiencing for 13 years after the occupation of the West Bank of the River Jordan, Gaza and other Arab territories. According to official data inflation in 1979 has reached 111 per cent and this year, at the current growth rates, it can amount to 130 or 150 per cent. This causes the cutdown of the real income of the population and is one of the reasons for the growing strike movement. To illustrate this Mr Me'ir Wilner pointed at this year's May Day demonstration in which the 150,000 participants-upholders of different parties, members of the Histadrut, raised, along with the economic demands, also political slogans mainly on overthrowing Begin and the Likud government.

The role of the Communist Party of Israel, he said, is to clarify the connection between the hard economic situation and the enormous expenditure related to the occupation and Israel's armament. About 35 per cent of the budget are to go for military purposes, and another nearly 30 percent go to pay off foreign debts and interests for previous purchases of weapon.

Mr Me'ir Wilner emphasized that Camp David only pushed peace aside, since its actual aim was to establish a military union against the national liberation movements in the Middle East. In this connection he pointed out that the plan for autonomy, proposed by Begin, deprives the Palestinians from any rights in the foreign and domestic policy, legislation, internal security, the ownership and utilization of water, land and natural resources. This is why the Palestinians will never approve it. Mr Wilner stated that only the self-determination of the Palestinian people and the foundation of a Palestinian state next to Israel can guarantee peace in the Middle East and security in Israel herself.

Analysing the recent declaration of the Nine in Venice, the leader of Israeli communists emphasized that, along with some positive points, it has a number of weaknesses resulting from the U.S. pressure and the contradictions among the very EEC members. Recently the Security Council approved resolution Number 471 whereby it insists on Israel's urgent withdrawal from all the captured territories (which means East Jerusalem included). Compared to it, the Venice declaration is a concession.

Mr Me'ir Wilner also spoke about the escalation of terror and repressions both in the captured territories and in Israel herself. Giving numerous facts about the arbitrary acts of the police military authorities and the outrage of the Gush Emunim extremists and the followers of Rabbi Kahane, he pointed out that fascist danger is increased in Israel now. The recent special plenum of the CC of the Communism Party of Israel was devoted to the encroachments on democracy. Mr Wilner said: We appeal to uniting the broadest anti-fascist masses, because we think that the struggle against fascism, against the war, against the occupation, is one and the same struggle.

M. Wilner stressed that even under these hard conditions the Communist Party of Israel is successful, both at the recent Knesset elections where it collected 4.6 per cent of the votes, and at the recent trade-union elections. Another success is the establishing of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality in which, together with the Communist Party of Israel, other democratic organizations also take part. In this sense he underlined the topical nature of the line for building up the widest democratic fronts against the offensive of reaction and fascism, a line worked out by Georgi Dimitrov.

Communique Issued

AU2509Z45 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Joint Communique on the 15-21 June visit to Bulgaria of an Israeli Communist Party delegation, headed by Me'ir Wilner, general secretary of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] A delegation of the Israeli Communist Party visited the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 15 to 21 June 1980 at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. The following party members were included in the Israeli party delegation: Me'ir Wilner, general secretary of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee; Ruth Lubich, Politburo member of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee; Jamal Musa, secretary of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee; Avraham Melamed, Central Committee member of the Israeli Communist Party; and Fadil Na'mani, secretary of the Israeli Communist Party local committee in Nazareth.

Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee Received the leader of the delegation, Me'ir Wilner, general secretary of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee. During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest.

The Israeli Communist Party delegation held talks with a BCP delegation, which included the following members: Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Elena Lagadinova, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the committee of the Bulgarian women's movement; Khristo Maleev, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department; and Grigor Kruchmarski, associate functionary of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department.

The Israeli Communist Party delegation laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum and paid its respects.

During its visit to Bulgaria the Israeli Communist Party delegation held meetings with the Fatherland Front National Council and the Bulgarian women's movement committee, as well as with the BCP Okrug Committee in Varna and the leadership of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the BCP Central Committee. The delegation visited the Devnya chemical plant and agro-industrial complexes, as well as other economic projects and tourist sights.

The Israeli Communist Party and the BCP delegations had a detailed and productive talk during which the delegations briefed each other on their parties' activities. They also discussed some topical issues of the international communist and workers movement and present world situation.

The Israeli Communist Party delegation reported on the difficult situation in Israel and on the consistent struggle of the Israeli communists and the democratic front for peace and equal rights, in the purpose of rallying all peace-loving, democratic and progressive forces in a united front against the aggressive and expansionist policy of the ruling Zionist circles, in defense of the working people's socio-economic interests and democratic freedoms against the advance of fascist forces, and for equal rights of the Arab population in Israel.

The BCP representatives expressed their high appreciation of the activities conducted by the Israeli Communist Party under the present extremely difficult circumstances within the country and expressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian communists with the Israeli communists, as well as with all democratic and peace-loving forces in Israel.

The BCP delegation briefed the envoys of the Israeli Communist Party on the work of the Bulgarian communists and of the entire Bulgarian people, devoted to the implementation of the decisions adopted at the 11th BCP Congress, on the work devoted to the fulfillment of the plan for the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period and on the active, consistent foreign policy of the BCP and People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Israeli Communist Party delegation hailed the great successes achieved by the Bulgarian people under the leadership of BCP in building a developed socialist society. It expressed its high appreciation of the peace-loving foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, its efforts to develop relations of good neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans, and its contribution to the consolidation of the cause of peace and detente and security in Europe and throughout the world.

In discussing international issues the delegations of the BCP and of the Israeli Communist Party expressed their parties' resolve to struggle against the imperialist forces' attempts to halt the detente process and bring the world back to the era of "cold war," to intensify the arms race and interrupt the victorious advance of socialism and national liberation movement, and against the imperialist forces' attempts to suppress the peoples' struggle for freedom, independence and social progress. The two party delegations unanimously consider that the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Eruope represents a serious danger for the cause of the peoples' peace and security not only in Europe but throughout the world. The two delegations stressed the great significance of the timely and constructive proposals contained in the documents of the conference of the Warsaw Pact Organization Political Consultative Committee, held on 15 May 1980, pertaining to the continuation and intensification of the process of detente and to the liquidation of hotbeds of international tension, as well as to the preservation of universal peace. The two delegations noted that, under the circumstances of deterioration of the international atmosphere caused by imperialism, the further cohesion and unity of action of communists from all countries is assuming an even greater importance. In this connection the two delegations expressed their high appreciation of the decisions adopted at the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties and confirmed their two parties' resolve to continue in the future to march in the first ranks of the struggle for the continuation of the process of detente, peace and disarmament.

During the talks between the two parties' representatives particular attention was devoted to the situation in the Middle East. The two delegations once again denounced the Camp David agreements and the separatist Israeli-Egyptian treaty concluded on the basis of them under the aegis of the United States, agreements that are incompatible with the basic interests of both the Arab and the Israeli peoples. Life has confirmed that this treaty has not only failed to produce a just peace, but it has created additional difficulties and caused an even more dangerous exacerbation of tension in the area. The co-called "Palestinian autonomy" interpreted in the Camp David manner, is nothing but a method of perpetuating the occupation. The true goal of the Camp David conspiracy is to create a military aggressive bloc under the aegis of the United States. The crucial problem of the Middle East issue--namely the Palestinian question--cannot be resolved behind the backs of the Arab Palestinian people and without participation of their only legitimate representative--the PLO.

The two delegations sharply denounced the terror and violence exerted by the Israeli Government in the occupied territories--terror and violence which has recently assumed threatening dimensions--and expressed their solidarity with the inhabitants of those territories struggling against the policy of colonial settlement and merciless repressive measures.

The BCP and the Israeli Communist Party confirmed their resolve to struggle for a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem on the basis of the UN decisions, the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, for the Palestinian Arab peopel's right of self-determination, including their right to create their own independent state, and for the recognition of the right of all states in that area, including Israel, to live in peace and security.

The two sides condemned Israel's aggressive actions against Lebanon and expressed their solidarity with the Lebanese people's struggle to preserve Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The two delegations welcomed the victories of the national liberation movement and confirmed the solidarity of their parties with the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, neocolonialism. racism and reaction, and for freedom, national independence, peace, democracy and social progress.

The two sides expressed their full support for the Afghan people, who are waging a persevering struggle to defend the achievements of the April revolution, and they expressed their support for the fraternal international assistance rendered to Afghanistan by the USSR in accordance with the agreement signed. The two sides severely denounced the unceasing interference of U.S. imperialism, of the Beijing hegemonists and of other reactionary forces in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The two delegations confirmed the Iranian people's right to decide their own fate without interference from abroad and they denounced the attempts of gross pressure and military threat on the part of the United States against Iran, as well as against other countries and peoples in the area of the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.

The two delegation confirmed the resolve of their two parties to continue to contribute in the future to the further expansion and consolidation of the cohesion and unity of action of the international communist and workers movement, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The representatives of the two parties expressed their mutual gratification at the fraternal relations between the BCP and the Israeli Communist Party and confirmed their readiness to continue to expand and intensify their mutual cooperation in the future. For this purpose a cooperation plan between the two parties for the 1980-81 period was signed during the stay of the Israeli Communist Party delegation in Bulgaria.

The Israeli Communist Party delegation expressed warm gratitude for the hospitality and kindness accorded to it and invited a delegation of the BCP to visit Israel. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

CHAMBER SESSION WITH ARABS OPENS IN SOFIA

AU251442 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA)--A session of the Bulgaro-Arab Chamber, founded by the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry and the General Union of Trade, Industrial and Agricultural Chambers of the Arab states, opened here today.

In a greetings address to the participants in the session Mr Spas Georgiev, deputy-minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, noted that under the conditions of deepening of the general crisis of capitalism the Bulgarian Government attaches great importance to the development of trade and economic cooperation with the Arab countries. He stressed that Bulgaria supports actively the efforts of all states aimed at reorganization of the international economic relations on a just and equitable basis, without discrimination, without any manifestations of dictatorship. Emphasizing Bulgaria's dynamic trade development with this group of countries, the speaker said that in the 1976-1979 period bilateral trade has increased by 75 per cent and that the relative share of the Arab states' trade in Bulgaria's turnover with the developing countries has reached 65 per cent. Mr 'Abd al-Aziz al-Sagr, chairman of the Kuwaiti Chamber of Trade and Industry, who leads the 15-member strong Arab delegation, stressed that the group of states he is representing needs modern technologies and contacts with agriculturally developed countries. "Bulgaria can be an ideal partner to this purpose," added he.

AFGHAN JOURNALISTS TO BE TRAINED IN SOFIA

AU251437 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 25 Jun 80

["Journalist School Opens"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA)--Twenty Afghan journalists will receive a month and a half training here.

Today the president of the International Journalist Union (IJU) Kaarle Nordenstreng opened the third school of the international "Georgi Dimitrov" journalists institute with the IJU and the Union of Bulgarian Journalists (UBJ).

In his greetings speech to the students, UBJ Chairman Veselin Josifov emphasized that the revolution in Afghanistan would win because it had a devoted and talented writing detachment.

Last May in Kabul 96 Afghan journalists listened to lectures by Soviet and Bulgarian lecturers on theory and practice of journalism, international journalism, farming and agrarian journalism.

The twenty best students were sent on a tour to the Soviet Union where they became familiar with the experience of Soviet journalism. In the third stage of the school which began here today, Afghan young people will be studying agrarian journalism.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 24 JUNE

AU241246 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1200 GMT on 24 June 1980 carries a 6-minute live relay of the opening of the 13th National Assembly session in Sofia.

Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, opens the session 1201 GMT. The announcer says that Todor Zhivkov, Stanko Todorov, Petur Tanchev and others are attending the session.

Vladimir Bonev proposes that the deputies and those present observe a few moments of silence to pay homage to the memory of the National Assembly Deputies Georgi Karaslavov and Kiril Lazarov. He then proposes the following agenda:

1--Report by the commission for monitoring the election for the National Assembly;

2--Draft bill approving the normative documents of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 20 December 1979 to 2 June 1980;

3--Proposal by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria approving decrees on changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers;

4--Draft bill on proposals, warnings, complaints and requests;

5--Decision approving the Bulgarian teachers' charter;

6--Draft bill on changes in and amendments to the law on citizen's property;

7--Draft bill on changes in and amendments to the criminal jurisdiction code;

8--Report by the minister of justice; and

9--Proposal by the leadership of the parliamentary groups of the BCP and the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union on changes in the composition of some of the National Assembly permanent commissions.

The agenda is unanimously approved by the National Assembly deputies.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH JAPAN BEGIN IN TOKYO

AU241945 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 (BTA correspondent)--The sixth session of the Bulgaro-Japanese Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee concluded its work here today. The development of bilateral trade and the cooperation in the scientific and technological spheres as well as the sphere of tourism were lively discussed.

Among the things agreed upon were some new forms of cooperation in the commercial and economic fields and particularly such concerning joint appearance in third countries.

At a press conference upon protocol signing the co-chairman of the commission, Mr Hiroki Imazato and Mr Nacho Papazov said that Bulgaro-Japanese relations followed a dynamic line in their development and that the ambition of the joint committee was for this line to be preserved in the future.

They told the BTA Tokyo correspondent that the sixth session had ended successfully by outlining the basic trends in Bulgaro-Japanese cooperation in the ten years ahead. The co-chairmen also said that the new forms and ideas to be adopted in the joint work of the committee were bound to provide a powerful impetus to the development of bilateral economic, scientific and technological relations.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FOREIGN MISSION CHIEFS

AU261020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Summary] "On 26 June Stara Zagora Okrug hosted Comrade Todor Zhivkov's traditional meeting with the leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria." Thousands of Stara Zagora citizens "warmly and cordially greeted our first party and state leaders and the foreign guests, who were accompanied by Comrades Stanko Todorov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev, ministers and other officials."

At the Stara Zagora culture house the guests were briefed by Vasil Melev, BCP Stara Zagora Okrug Committee first secretary, on the okrug development and achievements. "He stressed the okrug's significance as a center for electronics and the technological industry, for hydraulics and pneumatics, and the production of machines for the food industry."

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and his guests were also briefed on the introduction of new agrarian techniques in the okrug's agriculture.

ZHIVKOV VISITS SOVIET ARTIST'S EXHIBIT

AU211930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today visited the exhibition of [words indistinct] drawings of the eminent Soviet photographer and painter Vasiliy Markov organized at the Shipka 4 street gallery.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed satisfaction with the exhibition and expressed wishes to the author for further creative successes.

PARTIAL SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN EXPLAINED, SUPPORTED

AU251010 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jun 80 p 7

[Vladimir Divis article in the column "We Comment": "A Significant Step"]

[Text] The report of the Soviet TASS agency on the departure of some Soviet units from Afghanistan for home is being assessed in the world as a significant initiative, as an expression good will and as an important step. On the basis of an agreement with the Afghan Government the Soviet Union has decided to withdraw from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan military units, whose presence there is currently not essential.

On Sunday morning the first tank and motorized infantry units set out on the journey from the outskirts of Kabul back to the USSR. The capital's inhabitants came to say goodbye to them.

The joint decision of Soviet and Afghan representatives is undoubtedly connected with the successes of the Afghan Army and people's armed militias in the struggle against counter-revolutionary bands trained and armed by Washington and Beijing. As the Beirut paper AS-SHA'B put it: "This step has become possible as a consequence of a certain stabilization of the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and of the defeat of the large counterrevolutionary groupings."

The limited Soviet contingent secured and continues to secure a safe rear area for Afghan units by guarding important installations such as industrial enterprises, bridges, tunnels and so forth. Naturally, it also plays an important role in guarding the Afghan border with Pakistan, across which armed counterrevolutionaries try to penetrate into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with aggressive intentions. The Afghan Army could hardly fulfill this uneasy task by itself. The Afghan-Pakistani border, which is more than 2,000 kilometers long, runs through almost inaccessible mountainous terrain, through narrow gorges and across several massifs.

It is a fact that attempts to terrorize the civilian population and continuously disturb the peaceful course of progressive revolutionary reforms and transformations through murder, robbery and other forms of violence persist because there still exist training bases for Afghan counterrevolutionaries abroad. Even now Washington and Beijing rely on subversive anti-Afghan actions and on continuation of the "undeclared war" against the sovereignty of Afghanistan. There is, therefore, no doubt--and Afghan representatives have stressed it more than once in public recently--that the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet military units in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan continues to be necessary.

In his meeting with the highest representative of South Yemen at the end of May in Moscow Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said about it: "To those who now call for a stop to the Soviet military assistance to Afghanistan, even if their motives are absolutely honest, we say: First of all it is necessary to see to it that the causes that have made this assistance inevitable are eliminated. The Soviet Union agrees with the Afghan Government's proposals for a peaceful solution of the existing situation and supports them. Within the context of the proposed arrangements and provided that the appropriate international guarantees are made that all forms of interference from the outside will be halted and not renewed, the question of deadlines for the beginning of the withdrawal of Soviet units from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan territory and of further steps in this direction could be solved."

The Soviet Union now continues its initiatives aimed at a peaceful solution of the situation in that part of the world. It has decided to take a unilateral step along that path and has shown good will, which should not remain without response.

The Soviet Union's determination to solve the situation connected with Afghanistan by peaceful means was confirmed, among other things, by the resolution of the Monday session of the CPSU Central Committee. However, the resolution stresses at the same time that in the event foreign interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan does not stop, the Soviet Union will continue to extend multifaceted assistance to the people of that country, including military assistance, to protect the revolutionary gains.

So far the first reactions from the bourgeois camp do not indicate that the West intends to respond positively to those initiatives. However, even in the West realistically thinking politicians can be found who soberly assess the decision. The measures of the Soviet and Afghan Governments were, for instance, welcomed by the French President Giscard d'Estaing, who said that this fact "confirms that contacts between the East and the West such as my recent meeting with Leonid Brezhnev are beneficial."

In the last 6 months the assertion could often be heard in the West that the entry of Soviet units into Afghanistan represents the beginning of the Soviet Union's penetration to the coast of the Persian Gulf, to important oil deposits of Iran and other countries of the region. There has never been a doubt that that is a mendacious fabrication. The present return home of some Soviet Units only confirms it.

The Soviet Union came to assist the Afghan revolution in difficult moments when it was threatened, at a time of increasingly aggressive attacks from abroad. Thus, the Soviet Union was fulfilling its internationalist obligation. It has always striven for a peaceful solution of the situation on that part of the Asian Continent. The withdrawal of some of its units is the most convincing proof of it.

It is now up to the United States and other countries that support the counterrevolutionaries to prove by deeds to what extent they are interested in a truly peaceful solution of the situation.

CPCZ'S BILAK RETURNS FROM GDR 24 JUNE

LD242310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Vasil Bilak, memoer of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned today from his visit to the GDR.

HUSAK RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE'S DOS SANTOS

FL251251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ general secretary and president of the republic, has received Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front--FRELIMO, at the government's offices. Dos Santos headed his country's delegation to the 34th CEMA meeting held in the Czechoslovak capital from 17 to 19 June.

During the talks the two leaders highly valued cooperation between the two countries and stated that those ties will continue to deepen. Husak expressed Czechoslovakia's full support for the Mozambique people's struggle for building a new society and against imperialism.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA VIEWS GYPSY PROBLEM IN SLOVAKIA

AU251145 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 20 June on page 4 carries a 1,400-word article by Jaroslav Mesko, entitled: "The Solution Is Not Easy, But There Is No Other Way," which deals with the Gypsy problem in Slovakia. According to the article, the Gypsy population of 200,000 now accounts for 4 percent of the Slovak population. About 105,000 Gypsies live in east Slovakia, 47,000 in central Slovakia, 22,600 in west Slovakia and approximately 3,000 in Bratislava, the Slovak capital.

In the beginning of his article Mesko dismisses the "fairly widespread but erroneous view" that Gypsies should live in isolation from other citizens and stresses that it is the goal of social policy to integrate the Gypsies by "overcoming their historically caused backwardness" and raising their "cultural and socioeconomic standards."

Mesko sees as the main prerequisite for the achievement of this goal the Gypsies' integration in the work process. He says that at the beginning of 1980 73,000 of the 200,000 Gypsy citizens had regular employment, which means that "93.1 percent of Gypsy men and 49.3 percent of Gypsy women of productive age are working." While the employment rate of Gypsy women is influenced by the fact that most of them look after three or more children, according to Mesko, more attention should be paid to the employment of Gypsy men. Mesko sees the fact that 4,000 Gypsy men of productive age are unemployed as alarming, especially "from the viewpoint of possible parasitism and other criminal activity."

The article also stresses the need to promote the professional qualification of Gypsy youth. In 1979 only 1.8 percent of 15-year old Gypsies started secondary education, while 47.4 percent began to learn a trade; 34.2 percent immediately joined the work process; and 13.4 percent "stayed at home." The remainder of the 15-year-olds had to repeat one or several classes of the basic 9-year schooling. Even though the situation is better than in 1975 when 20 percent of 15-year old Gypsies stayed at home after completing basic education, the current state of affairs is still "socially undesirable," Mesko stresses, because it forms a "hotbed of later antisocial activity."

The article goes on to note the increasing number of Gypsy children in preschool facilities but adds that "the development of compulsory school attendance of children of Gypsy families is less successful. In the last school year each of them missed an average of 102.5 lessons, which is inevitably reflected in the level of their knowledge and in their grades. In the 1978-79 school-year 16 percent of Gypsy pupils in basic schools failed and forfeited a year."

The number of Gypsies who still live in the Gypsy communities also continues to be a "serious problem," according to Mesko, because this environment has "a negative impact not only on the conduct, lifestyle and the overall cultural level of adult Gypsy citizens but especially on the upbringing of children and the youth." To help disperse the Gypsy communities Slovak national committees have contributed Kcs48 million in the last 4 years to subsidize new housing for Gypsy families, the article says. In this period of time a total of 116 Gypsy communities have been "liquidated" but 454 such communities still exist in Slovakia.

About 13 percent of Slovakia's Gypsy population now lives in these communities. One sphere where the "social care" for the Gypsy population "has not been reflected clearly enough" is, according to Mesko, the criminality rate among Gypsies, "which is the main reason for a certain negative generalization about Gypsies as a whole by many citizens" in Slovakia. Mesko says: "Whereas the overall number of those sentenced for criminal acts has declined in our country, the number of sentenced Gypsy citizens has increased 2.5 percent over the last 4 years. The increase in the number of those sentenced for offenses has been even more pronounced. This signals the need for a more effective preventive and educational influence on this part of the population but also the need for an uncompromising and consistent application of sanctions, in harmony with our legal order."

In concluding Mesko conceded that the solution of the Gypsy problem will require time and patience but stresses that there is no alternative to such a solution.

HUSAK RECEIVES PERUVIAN, PDRY, VENEZUELAN AMBASSADORS

LD250950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak, received at Prague castle today in inaugural audience Jaime Cacho-Sousa Castro, ambassador of the Republic of Peru to Czechoslovakia. During the reception, the traditional friendly relations between the people of Czechoslovakia and Peru were emphasized and both sides expressed the will to continue their development in all spheres of common interest.

Ahmad Ibrahim Abkar, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Czechoslovakia, also presented his credentials to the president of the republic. During the meeting it was stated that between both countries exists a broad unity of views, based on the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism, and this is demonstrated in the development of friendship, bilateral relations and the approach toward the solution of important problems of the present international situation. The Czechoslovak people respect the stands of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the struggle against imperialism in the Middle East and on the African Continent. They also value the successes achieved by it in overcoming the consequences of colonial rule in building a new, just society. During the meeting, the willingness to contribute to the further deepening of mutual cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of both countries was emphasized.

Orestes di Giacomo, ambassador of the Republic of Venezuela to Czechoslovakia, was also received today in inaugural audience. During the presentation of credentials, the interest of both sides in developing further useful relations along the proven principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems was confirmed.

AUSTRIAN JOURNALIST DELEGATION PAYS VISIT 16-24 JUNE

AU261142 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 26 Jun 80 p 2

[Summary] At the invitation of the CSSR Journalists Association a delegation of Austrian journalists visited the CSSR 16-24 June 1980. The delegation had talks with Josef Valenta, deputy chairman of the CSSR Journalists Association, Secretary General Marcel Nolc and other Czechoslovak journalists, and had informative contacts with the state bank and the labor ministry. Moreover, the Austrian journalists were received by Deputy Foreign Minister Mieczyslaw Jablonsky. The Austrian journalists visit is to be returned by a Czechoslovak journalists delegation later this year.

HONECKER, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD250739 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0605 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--A GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, left by air this morning on an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The delegation has been invited by the RCP Central Committee, the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu.

The delegation includes: Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenther Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs, and Siegfried Bock, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Romania.

At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport Erich Honecker and his delegation were given a cordial sendoff by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Also present was the Romanian charge d'affaires in the GDR, Constantin Georgescu.

CPCZ'S VASIL BILAK ARRIVES, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Arrival 23 June

LD232036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in Berlin today for an official visit of the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

At the airport he was welcomed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Received by Axen

AU260845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] A working meeting started on Monday in the SED Central Committee building between Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary. During the consultations, an exchange of information took place on topical aspects of building a developed socialist society in the two fraternal states.

Questions of international development, the joint struggle for the continuation of the detente process in Europe, and of cooperation between the SED and the CPCZ were discussed.

The talks were attended by Manfred Feist, SED Central Committee member and chief of the SED Central Committee Department for Foreign Information; Bruno Mahlow, deputy chief of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations; and Michal Stefanak, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department for International Affairs.

Received by Honecker

LD241814 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1448 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Tuesday received Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, who is paying a working visit to Berlin. Vasil Bilak conveyed warm greetings from Gustav Husak, which Erich Honecker warmly reciprocated.

During their friendly conversation Erich Honecker briefed him on the implementation of the ninth SED Congress decisions and the fresh initiatives undertaken by GDR working people in preparation for the 10th SED Congress. He praised the close and constructive cooperation of the GDR and CSSR. It is proving itself in the solution of social and economic tasks as well as in the joint struggle with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries to make peace secure. In view of the continued imperialist policy of confrontation, great importance is attached to the coordinated action of the Warsaw Pact states along the lines of the agreements reached at the May meeting of the Political Consultative Committee.

The purposeful pooling of the material and intellectual potential of both states helps to enhance the performance of the GDR and the CSSR and to strengthen the community of socialist states in every way.

Erich Honecker described the trusting cooperation of the SED and CPCZ as the basis and source of this fruitful development. He expressed his pleasure at the further deepening of mutual relations since his Dresden meeting in June 1979 with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, Frantisek Hamouz, attended the talks.

CPSU POLITBURO MEMBER PELSHE ATTENDS LUNCHEON, DEPARTS

AU242125 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21/22 Jun 80 p 2

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN)--A luncheon given by the SED Central Committee took place at Unter den Linden palace in honor of the CPSU delegation led by Arvid Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee. It was attended by SED Central Committee Politburo members Erich Mueckenberger and Werner Felfe, members and candidate members of the Central Party Control Commission of the SED Central Committee as well as by representatives of the USSR Embassy to the GDR under the leadership of Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Bronislav (Hotulev)."

Erich Mueckenberger, president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society awarded the honorary pin of the society to Arvid Pelshe who warmly expressed thanks for the high award.

"On Friday a meeting took place at the USSR Embassy in the GDR in honor of the delegation led by Arvid Pleshe. It was attended by SED Central Committee Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger. On the same day the delegation concluded its visit and left for home from Schoenefeld Airport.

SOVIET GENERALS ATTEND ARMY KOMSOMOL AKTIV MEETING

AU270817 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Wuensdorf (ADN)--The Komsomol Aktiv of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany discussed the further improvement of the communist education of the army members in Wuensdorf. The participants submitted proposals for the improvement of the quality and effectiveness of political-ideological work and thus for contributing to the boosting of the combat strength and combat-readiness. The close ties of brotherhood in class and arms with the GDR working people and the members of the National People's Army will be increasingly utilized in the internationalist education of the Soviet soldiers.

The consultation was attended by General of the Army Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration. They emphasized that further improvement of combat-readiness, and the quality of political and combat training and military discipline are an important contribution to the preparation of the CPSU's 26th Congress.

AXEN MEETS WITH PARAGUAYAN CP OFFICIAL

LD242220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--During a comradely talk with Alfredo Alcorta, second secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Tuesday paid tribute to the unsparing struggle of the Paraguayan Communist Party. The people of the GDR, he said, stand in solidarity at the side of the Paraguayan Communist Party. Alcorta briefed him on the struggle of Paraguay's patriotic and democratic forces against the fascist Stroessner regime. Both men expressed their satisfaction at the important initiatives launched by the Warsaw Pact states and the Paris meeting of communist and workers parties. They underscored the determination and responsibility of communists in all parts of the world to resolutely confront the dangerous plans of the most aggressive circles of imperialism and NATO. The provocations by U.S. imperialism in the Caribbean, the Near and Middle East and other parts of the world, they noted, have aggravated the international situation and have posed a serious threat to peace. Axen and Alcorta expressed the solidarity of their parties with the struggle of the peoples of Latin America against profascist and reactionary dictatorships and imperialist tutelage. The meeting passed in a spirit of proletarian internationalism and confirmed the complete agreement of the two parties on all international issues.

BRIEFS

PROSECUTORS GENERAL MEET--Hungarian Prosecutor General Dr Karoly Szijarto visited the GDR at the invitation by GDR Prosecutor General Dr Josef Streit for an exchange of experience in the curtailment of criminal offenses and the consolidation of socialist legality. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Jun 80 p 6 AU]

SOLIDARITY GOODS FOR ETHIOPIA--A solidarity shipment of the GDR worth M5 million was handed over on Friday at Addis Ababa airport. The shipment, which is to help Ethiopia overcome the draught damage, was handed over by Peter Kulbe, charge d'affaires ad interim of the GDR in Ethiopia, to (Tibefu Shiferaw), secretary-general of the Ethiopian Committee for Solidarity, peace and friendship, who said that this consignment was a new manifestation of the all-round support granted by the people, party and state of the GDR to the Ethiopian people and their revolution. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Jun 80 p 6 AU]

MAGYAR HIRLAP: AFGHANISTAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL SHOWS GOOD WILL

AU251455 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Jun 80 p 2

[Laszlo Bogos article: "A Good Will Decision"]

[Text] Moscow's surprising announcement on the withdrawal of a few units of the limited Soviet troop contingent stationed in Afghanistan, which began on Sunday with the bidding farwell to an armored unit, is specific proof of the good will of the Soviet Union.

The decision of the Soviet Union's Government in concurrence with the Afghan Government came unexpectedly to the public opinion of the Western countries through reports of the bourgeois press, since its reporters, who disregard authenticity, had hammered into the people that the Soviet leaders would have to order additional units to Afghanistan to repulse the attacks of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Instead of sending additional units, there will be a withdrawal of a few units.

The Moscow decision announced on Sunday shows two things: First, it shows that, with the assistance of the limited Soviet troop contingent, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is capable of subduing the counterrevolutionary forces grouped together to crush the people's power. Also, the partial withdrawal confirms, as do other things, the previous statement to the effect that the sole purpose of the Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan is to assist the legitimate government against the subversives sent to the country's territory from abroad--mainly from Pakistan. The Soviet troops' presence contributed to a gradual stabilization. Order is being restored gradually in the country and that after six months, makes a withdrawal from Afghan territory possible for part of the Soviet military contingent. However, it is only and exclusively the development of the situation that has made this step possible.

Second, the withdrawal of a few units confirms that the Soviet Union is striving for a political settlement of the tension that has developed with regard to Afghanistan. The troop withdrawal from Afghanistan enhances the significance of the proposals for a settlement submitted in the Babrak Karmal government's 14 May statement and casts doubt on any justification for the unrealistic attempts of the Afghan committee set up at Washington's and Beijing's instigation at the Islamic foreign ministers' May Islamabad conference. Also, at its conference, which was concluded in Geneva on Sunday, the Afghan committee was unable to achieve anything specific to fulfill its purpose, which was publicized with great hullabaloo, notably the discussion of means to resolve the Afghan problem. Instead of discussing the essence of the problem--Pakistan's, Iran's and China's intervention in Afghanistan's domestic affairs--it attempted to treat alike the legitimate Afghan Government and the leaders of the armed gangs thrown across the border from Pakistani territory. At its Geneva conference, the Afghan committee completely disregarded the important proposals made by the Afghan Government on 14 May, which have opened the way to a political settlement and the creation of good-neighborly relations among the three countries--Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan.

The Soviet Union's decision has struck a blow at any campaign developed by the Western countries for the purpose of presenting the situation in Afghanistan as catastrophic and the Soviet troops presence there as the Soviet Union's expansionism, the acquisition of control over the sea routes of Middle East oil.

The Soviet Government's decision was welcomed by Western political circles interested in an alleviation of international tension. Only Washington and Beijing, which are interested in maintaining tension, made a sour face at the announcement, demanding that the Soviet troops ensuring the security of the people's power leave Afghanistan without advance guarantees.

Even in their first statements, those in favor of an alleviation of tension admitted: Together with the Afghan Government's proposals, the Soviet Government's decision creates a firm basis for settling relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors. The partial withdrawal of Soviet troops clearly proves tne Soviet Union does not yield to threats, but is not averse to negotiations.

SOVIET COSMONAUT DEPARTS BUDAPEST 24 JUN

LD242352 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI)--Valery Kubasov, commander of the Soyuz-36, fellow cosmonaut of the first Hungarian citizen, research-cosmonaut Bertalan Farkas, to journey to the cosmos, left Budapest on Tuesday. The Soviet delegation which accompanied him to Hungary under the leadership of Aleksey Yeliseyev, ground flight control commander of the successfully realized Soviet-Hungarian space venture, also left Budapest.

Many thousands of people gathered at Ferihegy airport for the ceremonial farewell. The Soviet guests arrived in front of the main terminal decked with flags together with Bertalan Farkas and Bela Magyari.

Present to see the guests off were: Mihaly Korom, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and secretary of the Central Committee; Lajos Mehes, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee; Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence; academician Ferenc Marta, chairman of the Intercosmos Council of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Also present were Valery Musatov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Hungary; Colonel-General Nikolay Silohenko, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the joint command of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states; Colonel-General Vladimir Sivenok, commander of the Soviet southern army group temporarily stationed in Hungary.

Young Pioneers handed over flowers to the departing guests, who were then accompanied by Hungarian public life leaders to the airplane. Bertalan Farkas and Bela Magyari then bid farewell to Valery Kubasov and Aleksey Yeliseyev.

Meeting With Kadar

LD242354 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI)--The heroes of the first Soviet-Hungarian space flight had an over-one-week programme in Hungary which was rich in events and experiences. Cosmonaut Engineer Valery Kubasov, commander of the Soyuz-36 spaceship, and a delegation which under the leadership of Cosmonaut Engineer Aleksey Yeliseyev, commander of the ground control of the joint space flight, accompanied the cosmonauts to Hungary, returned to their country on Tuesday. As emphasized by them on several occasions, the visitors had very pleasant memories during the tour.

Accompanied by Bertalan Farkas, the first Hungarian cosmonaut to travel into the space, and Bela Magyari, trained Hungarian cosmonaut, the Soviet visitors toured Budapest and five counties. They built personal contacts with several hundred people. The entire country could get acquainted with them through television programmes.

Wherever the cosmonauts went, they were received and greeted by thousands of people with profound warmth and esteem.

The foregoing days left deep impressions not only on the visitors but these will remain unforgettable for all those who could listen to accounts given by the cosmonauts about the grand venture of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples. People could meet, shake hands with and greet the cosmonauts who successfully carried out various experiments in the space.

Prior to the end of the Soviet cosmonauts' Hungarian visit, on Monday evening Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, accompanied by his wife, called on the cosmonauts and had a friendly talk with them. He repeatedly expressed his recognition on their marvellous work in conquering the space through which they have contributed a new chapter to the intercosmos programme being implemented successfully with the unity of the socialist countries and with the achievements of the sons of ever more nations. Wishing further successful work, happiness in personal life and health to the cosmonauts, Janos Kadar requested them to convey his personal good wishes and the Hungarian people's social and friendly greetings to their families, friends and colleagues.

LAZAR RECEIVES ZAMBIAN PRIME MINISTER LISULO

LD250920 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI)--Daniel M. Lisulo, prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, and his suite arrived on a brief visit in Budapest on Wednesday. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office the Zambian premier and conferred with him about the two countries' relations and other actual topics.

NEPSZABADSAG MARKS IRANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY

AU241408 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jun 80 p 2

[Unattributed article: "The Iranian People's Party Is 60 Years Old"]

[Text] Our Iranian sister party is celebrating today its 60th anniversary. The Iranian Communist Party was established at the Social Democratic Party Congress held between 22 and 24 June 1920, under the impact of the world historical event that overthrew tsarism and created the rule of the Russian workers and peasants. This process imparted renewed strength to the Iranian working masses, the struggle against British imperialist influence and a two-fold exploitation, led by the best representatives of the Iranian people--the communists and other patriots--became stronger and stronger.

Following a relatively brief ascending phase, under pressure from internal reaction, the party's position became difficult, but it continued its activity even in the period of persecution and illegality. It owes its popularity and increasing influence on the masses to that devoted struggle. This was manifest in the fact that, during the first general election following World War II, our sister party, which changed its name to Iranian People's Party (Tudeh) in 1941, obtained a considerable number of parliamentary mandates and a ministerial position in the government. The party's successes and its consistent struggle for social progress and economic justice frightened Iranian reaction and the U.S. Government, which followed in the footsteps of the British. Middle-class democratic achievements were abolished. A campaign of extermination was organized against the communists and other progressive patriots and the communist party was subsequently forced into hiding.

However, it was not possible to annihilate the party. Despite heavy casualties it continued to organize the struggle against the dictatorial, pro-American regime and for democratic changes. The party made great sacrifices in overthrowing tyranny and in the struggle for a new system. Since the overthrow of the imperial autocracy, it has been supporting anti-imperialist revolutionary steps, unmasking attempts at restoration, supporting the creation of national unity and the legitimate aspirations of the nationalities.

Because of its courageous stand the party has once more become the target of the attacks of Iranian and international reaction. The pressure weighing heavily on it is shown, among other things, by the fact that it was essentially excluded from parliamentary elections, and rightist acts against groups and personages supporting the political line of the party or close to it are a daily occurance. In the complex domestic situation, our Iranian sister party continues its struggle for democratic social changes and progressive reforms serving the good of the masses of people. We Hungarian communists wish much success to our Iranian sister party's difficult struggle, a struggle calling for sacrifices.

In a message, the MSZMP Central Committee greeted the Central Committee of the Iranian People's Party (Tudeh) on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the party's establishment.

NEPSZABADSAG LISTS NEW DISTRICT COUNCIL CHAIRMEN

AU241414 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] The newly elected district councils held constituent meetings in all parts of the city in recent days. Council chairmen, deputy chairmen and the rest of the Executive Committee members were elected at the meetings. The elected leaders have been sworn in. Also council committee members and leaders and members of the district people's supervisory committees have been elected.

The district council chairmen are as follows: District I--Mrs Sandor B. Toth; District II--Istvan Takats; District III--Imre Kiss; District IV--Ferenc Kovacs; District V--Istvan Bernath; District VI--Tivadar Mereg; District VII--Rozsa Nyiro; District VIII--Ferenc Molnar; District IX--Laszlo Szabados; District X--Mrs Gyorgy Barta; District XI--Istvan Grubics; District XII--Rezso Matrai; District XIII--Jozsef Bozsik; District XIV--Jozsef Holl; District XV--Bela Pataki; District XVI--Laszlo Todika; District XVII--Karoly Krebesz; District XVIII--Rudolf Tancsik; District XIX--Mrs Istvan Vegh; District XX--Gusztav Gyulai; District XXI--Gyorgy Bolcsey; District XXII--Janos Varga Kovacs.

BRIEFS

TOURISM AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA--In Budapest, between 16 and 19 June, Vilmos Saghy, minister of domestic trade, and Georgi Evtimov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Tourism, had talks on tourist relations between the two countries and signed an agreement to promote the development of mutual tourism in 1981-85. A 15-percent increase of visits to the seashore and a 10-percent increase in visits to other parts of Bulgaria is envisaged. Approximately 8 percent more people annually will be able to come to our country from Bulgaria. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jun 80 p 9 AU]

AUSTRIA'S KIRCHSCHLAEGER RECEIVES BABIUCH FOR TALKS

LD260018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Polish premier Edward Babiuch, now on an official visit to Austria, has been received by Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. Bilateral relations and current international issues were discussed. Tomorrow, Mr Babiuch is to visit the steel manufacturing complex Voest-Alpine in Linz. The factory has been cooperation with Polish industry for many years, also with the view to embarking upon joint projects in Third World countries such as the oil refineries in the Congo and Mauritania [words indistinct].

FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL 4-DAY VISIT

LD252212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] At the invitation of the minister of national defense, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the defense minister of the Republic of France, Yvon Bourges, arrived in Poland today on a 4-day official visit.

BABIUCH RECEIVES YUGOSLAV VETERAN OFFICIAL 24 JUNE

LD241112 Warsaw PAP in English 0923 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 June--Premier Edward Babiuch received today the chairman of the Yugoslav federal committee for war veterans and disabled persons, Milan Yukasovic, who is visiting Poland on the invitation of the minister for war veterans' affairs.

The meeting, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, focused on the cooperation of the war veterans communities of the two countries, its significance for the consolidation of friendship between Poland's and Yugoslavia's nations, and its role in the strengthening of world peace and security.

Participating in the meeting was Minister for War Veterans' Affairs General Mieczyslaw Grudzien.

WPC DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE OPENS 2-DAY MEETING IN WARSAW

LD251014 Warsaw PAP in English 0506 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 June (PAP)--The World Peace Council Disarmament Committee convened in Warsaw today for two-day debates in the presence of the chairman of the WPC, Romesh Chandra.

The committee is expected to adopt documents to present the stand of peace activists on the perilous increase in armaments and the lack of visible progress in disarmament negotiations held at various levels.

SCINTEIA REACTS TO SOVIET PARTIAL PULLOUT FROM AFGHANISTAN

AU260712 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jun 80 p 6

[Editorial article: "Political Solution--Sole Alternative to International Tension"]

[Text] The Romanian press carried a TASS dispatch which stated that by common agreement with the Afghan Government some military units whose presence is no longer necessary in Afghanistan were currently being withdrawn to territory within the USSR. Public opinion in Socialist Romania hailed and showed high interest in this communique.

The decision adopted by the Soviet Union may be considered to have a positive character under the current international circumstances as it is apt to exert a political influence on the lessening of tension, the development of detente and the normalization of the world climate. Naturally, the measure adopted by the Soviet Government is a beginning. Of particular importance is the passage concerning the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan over a certain period of time, once support from the outside is no longer granted to antigovernment forces.

Declaring support of the Soviet Union's decision to withdraw some military units from Afghanistan, public opinion in Romania expresses its hope that this action will provide conditions for a political settlement of the Afghanistan issue according to the interests of peace and detente in the world.

As is known, in keeping with its principled stand, Romania has always urged a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan. In this respect, President Nicolae Ceausescu recently pointed out: As far as Afghanistan is concerned, no matter the opinions on the cause of the events, we consider that most resolute action must be taken to achieve a political settlement in Afghanistan conducive to the cessation of any outside support granted to the antigovernment forces, while also conducive to the withdrawal of Soviet military units.

This is an expression of Romania's consistent stand on the necessity of strictly observing each people's right to master its own fate, to freely decide its own destinies, to organize its life as it wishes without any outside interference or pressure, and to solve its problems independently according to its will and national interests.

The entire experience of international life proves that this is a prerequisite for peace, detente and understanding among peoples. The declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact states highlighted the need for a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan, pointing out that such a settlement should guarantee the complete cessation of and nonrecourse to any form of outside interference against the government and people of Afghanistan, concomitantly with the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country.

In the complicated conditions of current international life of tension and dangers posed to peace, no task is more important and more responsible than that of doing everything possible for resuming and consolidating the course towards detente, security and collaboration among peoples.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT BY GDR'S HONECKER

Talks Begin

AU252000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/6/1980--Official talks started in Bucharest on June 25 between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SED, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

The talks are attended: for Romania, by Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the joint government commission on economic collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs; Alexandru Margaritescu, member of the CC of the RCP, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Vasile Pungan, member of the CC of the RCP, minister secretary of state, adviser to the general secretary of the party and to the president of the republic; Stefan Birlea, member of the CC of the RCP, director of the cabinet of the general secretary of the party and of the president of the republic; Constantin Mitea, member of the CC of the RCP, adviser to the general secretary of the party and to the president of the republic; Stefan Stancu, vice-chairman of the government commission of economic and technical collaboration and cooperation; Gheorghe Tache, Romania's ambassador in Berlin.

For the German Democratic Republic, by Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SED, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenther Mittag, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the SED; Gerhard Weiss, member of the CC of the SED, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for the GDR of the joint government commission of economic collaboration; Oskar Fischer, member of the CC of the SED, minister of foreign affairs; Siegfried Bock, ambassador of the GDR in Bucharest; Rudolf Heinze, vice-chairman of the State Planning Council; Gerhard Nitschke, deputy minister of foreign trade; Horst Tschauter, head of the CMEA working group of the CC of the SED; Frank-Joachim Hermann and Joachim Wolff, advisers to the general secretary of the CC of the SED and to the chairman of the GDR Council of State.

During the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker informed each other of the progress of socialist construction in Romania and the GDR.

They considered that the achievements won by the two countries in the building of the new system accounted for a contribution to enhancing the appeal and prestige of socialism in the world, to the cause of peace and collaboration among nations.

The stage of bilateral relations is amply analyzed in the talks and ways are also established for their future amplification and deepening.

Highlighted were the fruitful results of the collaboration in the political, economic, technico-scientific cultural and in other spheres of activity.

The two party and state leaders also showed that there are even wider possibilities for intensifying and diversifying this collaboration on the basis of fully equal rights, mutual esteem and advantage, and comradely assistance. They considered that the economic and technico-scientific potential in full swing of the two countries should be used for the even stronger stimulation of collaboration in the fields of reciprocal interest. The determination of both sides was expressed to use most efficiently the existing conditions, to find out new domains and possibilities for the broader expansion of cooperation and specialization in production--in modern forms and in the top branches of the technical progress such as the machine buidling, chemical industry, metallurgy, electronics and electrotechnics and others--as well as for increasing the commercial exchanges. In this context, they stressed the possibility of organizing cooperation ventures on third markets. They also underlined the wish to give fresh dimensions to the collaboration in the fields of science and technique, of culture, education, tourism, sports, as well as in other domains.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker reaffirmed their joint will to even more strengthen the collaboration between the RCP and the SED, to intensify the exchanges of experience and opinions in the most varied domains of socialist construction, on the problems of the struggle for peace and socialism.

The talks are conducted in an atmosphere of warm friendship, reciprocal understanding and esteem.

Second Meeting With Ceausescu

AU251535 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpt] This afternoon comrade Erich Honecker paid a courtesy call on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the Palace of the State Council. Comrades Ilie Verdet and Willi Stoph were also present. The meeting proceeded in a warm atmosphere characteristic of close friendly ties between the two party-state leaders and of good relations between Romania and the GDR, relations which are continuously developing and strengthening, to the benefit of both countries and peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace and cooperation in the world.

Honecker Honors Ceausescu

DW252013 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Address by Erich Honecker, SED central committee general secretary, at a meeting with Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP central committee general secretary, in the Palace of the State Council in Bucharest on 25 June--recorded]

[Text] In recognition of your merits in the development and deepening of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania you, esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, were awarded the Karl-Marx Order on your 60th birthday in 1978. By presenting this order we also are paying tribute to the outstanding merits you earned as the leader of the Romanian people and the Romanian state in the socialist reshaping of your country and in the enhancement of its international authority.

From your early youth your life has been closely connected with the struggle of the Romanian workers class. You were persecuted and repeatedly imprisoned by reaction. As a secretary of the youth organization and as a party-state leader of socialist Romania, you always worked with all your might for the well-being of your people.

We can state with satisfaction that fruitful relations exist between our parties, states and nations. The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded between our two countries on 12 May 1972 has proved to be an excellent basis. The continuous deepening of our relations serves the successful development of socialist building in our countries and the common cause of socialism and world peace.

Esteemed Comrade Ceausesou, permit me on this occasion to wish you on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the Council of Ministers and in my own name further successes in your responsible work for the well-being of the Romanian people. In recognition of your outstanding merits in the struggle for peace and socialism, for the understanding of nations and the development of fraternal relations between Socialist Romania and the GDR you, the RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, are presented the Karl-Marx Order. Cordial congratulations.

Official Dinner

AU252045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/6/1980--President Nicolae Ceausescu offered on June 25 an official dinner in honour of President Erich Honecker.

Attending were party and state executives of the two countries.

During the dinner--passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship-- Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker proposed toasts.

Honecker Dinner Speech

LD252359 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1955 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Speech by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker at 25 June dinner in Bucharest]

[Text] Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, dear Romanian comrades and friends: Permit me first to thank you cordially once again for the invitation to your beautiful country and your friendly reception. At the same time I thank you, dear Comrade Ceausescu, for the appreciative words with which you paid tribute to the achievements of the working people of the GDR in the building of socialism.

During this visit we have once again seen that life in socialist Romania is constantly changing. Under the leadership of the RCP, the working people of your country have accomplished important achievements in industry and agriculture, science and culture and in other fields. The decisions of the 12th RCP Congress on the further fashioning of the advanced socialist society are being realized with visible, positive results. This fills us with sincere pleasure.

During the eighties our countries will have to fullfill many complicated tasks. We are tackling them with confidence and optimism. As in the past, we can rely in this on the close internationalist cooperation of the fraternal states within the Warsaw Pact and the CMEA. The joint work within the framework of our time-tested fighting alliance strengthens each individual socialist country and at the same time multiplies the strength of the entire community of states. This increases the overall attraction of socialism, its influence in the worldwide struggle for peace and progress.

In the spirit of the great responsibility which we communists bear for the well-being of the people, for the cause of peace, we are at present preparing in the GDR for the 10th SED Congress. It will map out the tasks of the next stage of the further fashioning of the advanced socialist society and the creation of the fundamental prerequisities for the gradual transition to communism in our country.

It can be stated already that the preparation for it has triggered off a broad mass movement. Everywhere ideas are being discussed and initiatives taken to achieve above all a substantial increase in the GDR's economic efficiency. For us this is a priority concern. Working people understand the motives and purpose of this policy very well and make great efforts to translate it into reality.

Dear comrades and friends, today's worldwide contest centers on the safeguarding of peace. No sensible person is likely to be unaware of the disaster which another, nuclear, world war would mean for the peoples. The concept of those imperialist circles who pursue the transition from detente to confrontation and have considerably aggravated the international situation, must be thwarted at all costs. There is no acceptable alternative to the peaceful coexistence of staes with different social systems. The defense and consolidation of peace and the continuation of political detente with a complementing military detente are therefore of vital interest for all peoples of the East, West, south and north.

As you know the Warsaw Pact member states in the recent declaration of the Political Consultative Assembly put forward realistic and feasible ways for constructive peace measures. With their unanimous appeal they addressed themselves to the leading statesmen, the governments, parliaments and all social forces to work jointly to remove the present international tensions. In order to safeguard peace everything positive that has been achieved during the past decade must not only be preserved, but the fruits of detente must be added. For this it is necessary above all to halt the arms race and to achieve practical disarmament measures.

In view of NATO's long-term arms buildup, especially its Brussels missile decisions, and in view of the threat and dangers to peace emanating from this, the aims I have just mentioned are more urgent than ever. The GDR devotes its entire strength to them. At the same time it will contribute everything necessary together with the USSR and the other fraternal states to safeguard the defensive strength of our alliance at all times at the requisite level.

We will continue to combine our consistent peace policy with active anti-imperialist solidarity for the peoples fighting for their national and social liberation, for the progressive and revolutionary forces in the various parts of the world.

Dear Comrade Ceausescu, I am in complete agreement with you that the friendly relations between the SED and the RCP have continued to develop constructively. For this the cooperation of our two parties has provided the decisive driving force. As has been confirmed in practice, the constantly increasing capacity of our socialist countries heightens the possibilities of developing relations to our mutual benefit.

Economic cooperation in accordance with the CEMA comprehensive program is becoming increasingly important. In this, a special role is played by the specialization and coordination of production which already accounts for 25 percent of the foreign trade between the GDR and the Romanian Socialist Republic. Altogether the volume of trade between our two countries has risen seven-fold during the past 15 years and will exceed M4 billion for the first time this year. To this gratifying progress we would like to add still more, as today's discussions have shown.

I do not want to fail to mention the days of friendship and culture of the Romanian Socialist Republic in the GDR, and of the GDR in your country in 1979. They reflected the growing interest of our peoples to get to know each other's cultural traditions and achievements still more closely.

Dear Comrade Ceausescu, dear Romanian comrades, I am firmly convinced that our present visit will impart fresh impulses to the friendly cooperation of our two parties, states and peoples. We wish you dear comrades and friends, good health, vigor and further successes in fashioning the all-round, advanced socialist society in Romania's advance towards communism.

I ask you to raise your glasses and to drink with me to the Romanian Socialist Republic and its industrious, forward-looking people, to the close friendship and further cooperation of the SED and RCP, the GDR and the Romanian Socialist Republic, to the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, to the preservation and consolidation of peace in the world, to your health, dear Comrade Ceausescu, to the health of all Romanian comrades and friends here.

CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS BUCHAREST

AU241830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1980--On June 24 talks were held in Bucharest between Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Ricardo Cabrizas, minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba.

During the talks analysed was the present stage of the Romanian-Cuban economic relations and their perspectives for the following period.

Setting out from the wide possibilities offered by the economic development of Romania and of Cuba, the sides examined fresh concrete ways and means of expanding the mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation between the two countries, ways of improving and diversifying the exchanges of goods.

Ceausescu Reception

AU251000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/6/1980--On June 24 President Nicolae Ceausescu received Ricardo Cabrizas, minister of foreign trade of Cuba, now on a visit to Romania.

The guest conveyed a warm salute to President Nicolae Ceausescu in behalf of President Fidel Castro.

In turn, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a warm salute and best wishes to Fidel Castro.

During the interview the sides expressed satisfaction at the continuous development of the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between Romania and Cuba and brought to the fore wide possibilities of expanding them. Both sides manifested the wish to further diversify and expand the collaboration between the two countries and peoples, to ever better capitalize the collaboration possibilities offered by the economies of the two countries.

On this line they pointed out the importance of improving the collaboration on economic, technological, scientific planes as well as in the field of trade exchanges, of promoting fresh higher forms of collaboration.

During the talks the sides highlighted also aspects of the world economic situation, stressing the importance of strengthened collaboration and solidarity between Romania and Cuba, among all the developing countries, the nonaligned countries, in view of preparing thoroughly the UN special session on the engineering of a new economic order apt to secure the economic and social progress of all the states, of the lagging ones first of all, as well as international economic stability.

Economic Agreements

AU251923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/6/1980--Talks concluded in Bucharest on June 25 between Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, and Ricardo Cabrisas, minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba.

In the spirit of the understandings reached during meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Fidel Castro, they examined questions related to the development of Romanian-Cuban economic collaboration and cooperation, and fresh actions for expanding and diversifying the bilateral goods exchanges.

At the conclusion of the talks, documents were signed, stipulating concrete measures for the mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation between the two countries for this year and for the 1981-1985 quinquennium.

BURTICA RECEIVES PDRY PLANNING MINISTER

AU251433 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Farah Ibn Ghanim, minister of planning of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], who is on a visit to our country.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed opportunities for developing trade and bilateral economic cooperation.

The Yemeni minister was also received by comrade Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee. The two sides discussed matters pertaining to economic cooperation between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN FOR TALKS

AU241424 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SFUF], today received a delegation of the Canadian Progressive Conservative Party [CPCP] led by Robert Coates, CPCP chairman and member of the Canadian Parliament, who has been paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the SDUF National Council.

The CPCP, chairman warmly thanked Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for this reception and for the opportunity to visit Romania and become directly acquainted with the great successes attained by the Romanian people in their fatherland's socioeconomic development. Stating that President Nicolae Ceausescu is one of the most outstanding political figures of the contemporary world, the delegation head, praised the international activity of the Romanian head of state with regard to his position in favor of peace, detente, understanding and broad cooperation among nations.

During the talks, the participants pointed to the good relations between Romania and Canada and between the political organizations of the two countries. They expressed the joint desire to develop these relations and the mutually advantageous economic cooperation and collaboration between the two countries, for the benefit and in the interest of both peoples and of the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides also discussed certain current international issues and agreed that it is necessary to continue to make efforts to halt the worsening of the international political climate and to resume and continue the policy of detente, based on strict observance of the following principles in interstate relations. National independence and sovereignty; equality of rights; mutual advantage; noninterference in domestic affairs and nonuse of force and the threat of force. They stressed the need to resolve politically all states of conflict and tension in various parts of the world and all problems between states, through negotiations alone.

Particular attention was paid to attaining security and cooperation in Europe, establishing new relations between European states, fully implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and, in this respect, properly preparing the forthcoming Madrid meeting. They stressed the need to halt the arms race, to take concrete steps toward military disengagement and disarmament and to prevent the deployment of new nuclear missiles and weapons in Europe. The sides also discussed the question of underdevelopment and of the establishment of a new international economic order, which should insure the faster progress of all countries, particularly of those lagging behind.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

BRIEFS

BRITISH ECONOMIC TALKS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/6/1980--Talks were held in Bucharest on June 17 between Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and K.J. Wooton, director-general of Nei Parsons Ltd of England. Aspects of the expansion of cooperation in energy were approached on the occasion. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 17 Jun 80 AU]

AMBASSADOR DEPARTS ZAIRE--Octavian Lucas, Romania's ambassador to Zaire, was decorated with the National Order of Zaire for his contribution to developing Romania-Zairean relations. The distinction was awarded to the ambassador in connection with the conclusion of his mission to Kinshasa. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 80 AU]

FINNISH PEACE DELEGATION VISIT--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/6/1980--A delegation of the Finnish Peace Union visited Romania over June 15-22 at the invitation of the National Peace Committee. The delegation was made up of Ilkka Taipale, secretary-general of the Finnish Peace Committee, expert of the Disarmament Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Vappu Taipale, professor at the University of Kuoppio, both members of the committee of 100 of Finland. [Text] Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 21 Jun 80 AU]

REPORTS COVER PRESIDENT CARTER'S DEPARTURE

Farewell Delegation

LD251130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Jimmy Carter, President of the United States, accompanied by his wife, left Belgrade this morning following his official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade airport the U.S. President was given a formal send-off, with full state honors. President Carter and his wife were seen off by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency and his wife.

Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council and his wife; Dobrivoje Minc, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and his wife; [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1201 GMT on 25 June issues a correction deleting the reference to Dobrivoje Vidic and his wife and substituting at this point "Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee"; Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0900, 1100, 1400 and 1800 GMT on 25 June, in reporting President Carter's departure, makes no mention of Milos Minic but does report Dobrivoje Vidic as being among those at the sendoff]; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense; Nikola Sekulic, president of the Yugoslav Constitional Court; Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; Sinan Hasani, vice president of the Yugoslav Assembly, and his wife; Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary of internal affairs; Petar Kostic, federal secretary of finance; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade city assembly, and his wife; Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Budimir Loncar, SFRY ambassador in Washington, and his wife; and other Yugoslav personalities were present at the formal send-off.

The U.S. President and his wife were also seen off by Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, and his wife, and members of the U.S. Embassy.

Immediately before his departure, in his residence in the White Palace, President Carter had a working breakfast with his hosts during which talks were held on the further development of Yugoslav-U.S. relations and cooperation and on some other questions of mutual interest.

Cvijetin Mijatov, president of the SFRY Presidency; Stevan Doronjski, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; and Budimir Loncar, SFRY ambassador in Washington, attended the working breakfast. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1400 GMT on 25 June, in reporting those attending the working breakfast, notes that "Milos Minic, member of the LCY Presidium" was also present.]

Concluding Declaration

LD251148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0923 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--The following joint declaration was published in Belgrade today at the end of U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit to Yugoslavia:

At the invitation of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, U.S. President Jimmy Carter, accompanied by Mrs Carter, paid an official visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 24 and 25 June 1980. During the visit Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and U.S. President Jimmy Carter held cordial and constructive talks in the spirit of mutual respect, understanding, openness and friendship.

The following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Budimir Loncar, SFRY ambassador to the USA; Milovoje Maksic, foreign political adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency; and Mirko Zaric, director of the Department for North America, Australia and New Zealand in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

On the U.S. side: Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America; Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to SFRY; Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs; Jody Powell, press secretary to the President; David D. Newsom, undersecretary of state for political affairs; Richard N. Cooper, undersecretary of state for economic affairs; and Steve Larabee, member of the National Security Council.

President Carter also had meetings with other prominent Yugoslav leaders.

The U.S. President expressed the deep grief of the U.S. people in connection with the death of President Tito, who had enjoyed great respect and reputation in the United States of America. On this occasion, too, President Carter and Mrs Carter reiterated their sentiments of grief over the loss of this great statesman who, as one of the most prominent leaders of the nonaligned movement, had devoted his life's activity to the construction of a strong and independent Yugoslavia and to the ensuring of peace and progress in the world.

The SFRY Presidency and the U.S. President note with satisfaction that the development of the relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the United States of America is very successful. Both sides stressed that the talks held in Washington in March 1978 between Presidents Tito and Carter and the document which was signed on that occasion represent a lasting and stable basis for the further strengthening of cooperation between the two countries. Adhering firmly to the attitudes and principles contained in that document as well as in the documents which the presidents of the two states had signed in 1971 and 1975, Yugoslavia and the United States of America, have achieved great progress in the last few years in the expansion and deepening of mutual relations in all spheres.

It was noted that in past years the exchange of views had been significantly expanded and, in this respect, a special role had been played by the continuous exchange of messages between Presidents Tito and Carter, as well as by the frequent exchange of visits at all levels, by fruitful contacts between representatives of the SFRY Assembly and the U.S. Congress and by other mutually useful visits and exchanges. Yugoslavia and the United States of America have confirmed their readiness to continue this useful practice in the interest of both countries and of broader international understanding.

The two sides stressed the importance of historic and cultural links between the peoples of the two countries and the special role which the Americans of Yugoslav origin play in the consolidation of the links of friendship and understanding. They also reaffirmed their mutual interest in facilitating a free exchange of information and people between their two countries, endorsed government and nongovernment exchange programs in the areas of science and technology and culture and information, and agreed that more could be achieved in these areas.

Referring to the growing importance of economic relations between Yugoslavia and the United States of America, the two sides stressed with pleasure the growth of trade and economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and U.S. enterprises and financial institutions. They stressed their reciprocal interest in the expansion of economic relations and agreed to step up efforts to increase trade, admitting that an increase in Yugoslav exports will be an important factor for a satisfactory development of trade in both directions. Agreement was also reached that more should be done to develop other forms of economic cooperation, including joint investments and long-term production cooperation. The U.S. side has expressed understanding and readiness to support Yugoslavia's efforts to stabilize and develop its economy. A positive assessment was made of the contribution which the U.S.-Yugoslav Economic Council, Yugoslav Chamber for the Development of Economic Cooperation with the United States of America, and Yugoslav-U.S. working groups for economic cooperation are making to the development of Yugoslav-U.S. economic relations.

The two sides assessed positively the measures taken to prevent acts of violence and to prosecute perpetrators of acts of violence against Yugoslavia and its diplomatic, consular and other representatives in the United States. President Carter reiterated the obligation of the U.S. administration not to tolerate terrorist activities which are against the interests of the United States of America and the good relations between the two countries.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the U.S. President expressed great concern about the serious worsening of the international situation, which represents a threat to world peace. With the aim of halting the present dangerous development in international relations and of renewing the disrupted process of detente, they stressed the need for strict respect for the spirit and the principles of the UN Charter, particularly those which refer to the inadmissibility of the use of force, intervention and interference in the affairs of other countries, and they recognized that imposing an alien will, in any form whatsoever or for any reasons whatsoever, upon sovereign states hinders their independent internal development.

On these foundations, both sides stressed the significance of expanding the process of negotiations and cooperation in the world as well as the need for the all-encompassing process of detente which would embrace the broadest number of countries and which would be based on strict respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries. It was noted that this is all the more significant since the world is undergoing major changes, which also imposes reciprocal restraint by all countries in refraining from taking steps which undermine world peace and stability. The significance of the role of the United Nations as the essential instrument for the preservation of peace, the peaceful resolution of disputes and the strengthening of equitable cooperation in the world was confirmed.

Broad issues of security and cooperation in Europe were also raised at the talks. In the conviction that this would improve security and cooperation among all the states which were signatories to the Final Act and give it broader significance, both sides confirmed the obligation to implement all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, and they stressed their resolve to strengthen the process of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe and to work for balanced progress in all spheres of the Madrid meeting.

The two sides exchanged views on the consequences of continuing the arms race from the point of view of the preservation of peace and security, exacerbation of the world situation and the need for general economic development. They agreed on the need for a decisive start in achieving effective agreements on disarmament and in limiting arms and reducing arms along with adequate control measures in keeping with the principle of undiminished security for all states.

The aim is to achieve a gradual reduction in arms to the lowest possible level in line with the needs of security and stability of all states, which would lead to the ultimate aim of general and complete disarmament along with efficient international control. The importance of the American-Soviet treaty on the limitation of strategic arms was noted. They also agreed on the urgent need for further progress in limiting and reducing nuclear and conventional arms through bilateral and multilateral negotiations.

In the talks, particular attention was devoted to the worsening situation of the developing countries and the international economic situation as a whole. By proceeding from the growing interdependence of all countries, both sides confirmed the need for an urgent search for solutions to outstanding issues and for an equitable coordination of the economic interests of all countries. The two sides agreed on the far-reaching political importance of continuing a constructive dialogue between industrial and developing countries and on the promotion of international economic cooperation on a more stable and more just basis. In particular, they stressed the significance of greater support by industrially developed countries for a speedier economic development of developing countries and the importance of global negotiations on these issues. They expressed the hope that these negotiations would lead to fruitful results for the benefit of all, particularly of developing countries, in the interest of a more efficient functioning of the entire world economy.

In discussing various aspects of human rights, the two sides agreed that efforts to implement human rights in all countries should be in line with the provision of the UN Charter, the general declaration on human rights and the Helsinki Final Act.

Agreed on the need to invest resolute efforts for an equitable solution of earlier and new world crises, the Yugoslav and the U.S. side examined current developments in the Middle East, southern Africa, southwest and southeast Asia and other areas.

The two sides expressed particular concern over the situation in the Middle East, which remains a source of great tension in international relations. They agreed on the urgent need to devise an all-embracing, equitable and lasting solution of the problems of the Middle East and set out in detail their views on these problems.

Referring to southern Africa, the Yugoslav and U.S. sides condemned racism in all its forms and the South African system of apartheid. They expressed their support for the efforts directed toward the establishment of majority rule and national independence in Namibia. They welcomed the recent development in Zimbabwe.

The two sides stressed the need to respect the rights of Iran to independence and nonalignment and to the choice of its own internal development and orientation in international relations without interference and pressure from outside. They agreed that the release of American diplomats who are being held hostage in Iran and the peaceful solution of American-Iranian problems on the basis of the principles of the United Nations would significantly contribute to peace and security in that region.

The two sides advocated an end to military intervention and all other forms of interference in the internal affairs of independent countries. Both sides stressed the need for the withdrawal of foreign troops now present in the territories of other countries and for the elimination of all causes which lead to the suffering and agony of the peoples of these countries, as well as the need for the investment of humanitarian efforts by the international community to resolve the problem of refugees.

In this context, each side presented its view on the ways to resolve the situations created in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and stressed the need to respect the rights of all peoples to determine their own fate.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the U.S. President stressed the importance of nonalignment as an independent factor in international relations.

President Carter confirmed that the United States of America respected the wish of the nonaligned countries to decide on their own internal development and orientation in international relations.

President Carter reiterated the constant U.S. respect and support for the independence, territorial integrity and unity of Yugoslavia. The United States of America believes that an independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia is an important factor for equilibrium, peace and stability in Europe and in the world.

The two sides stressed their resolve to expand further and to enrich qualitatively the present successful development of friendly relations between the SFRY and the United States of America based on equal footing and with full reciprocal respect for the difference in the social system and the international position of each country.

President Carter invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit the United States of America. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

COMMENTARIES DISCUSS PRESIDENT CARTER'S VISIT

Sundic Comment

LD251528 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived today in Madrid on an 1-day visit to Spain. President Carter will have talks with the Spanish King Juan Carlos and with leaders of the government and opposition parties.

In connection with the visit by the U.S. President, we also have a topical commentary by Milika Sundic:

The Yugoslav-American dialogue at the highest level confirmed everything that was expected from it and even more. This was a dialogue of collocutors on the basis of full equality in every respect, along with full respect for the similarities and differences which exist between the two countries. The talks covered all the fundamental issues of today's world and all aspects of bilateral cooperation. What should be stressed in particular--and which is very essential for an assessment of Carter's visit to Yugoslavia and his talks with Yugoslav leaders--is that the meeting in Belgrade took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The United States accepts and respects Yugoslavia as it is--a socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia, its national sovereignty and territorial integrity. From the moment he stepped on Yugoslav soil--where the highest state honors were accorded him--until the time he left Yugoslav territory, President Carter spoke, with greatest respect, of President Tito, his work and immense services in the struggle for lasting and stable peace in the world. In this way, he confirmed in the best possible way the continuity of friendly relations with Yugoslavia, in line with the statement which Tito and Carter signed in March 1978 in Washington.

From the Yugoslav aide, Carter heard the same assurances and the same wishes on Yugoslavia's readiness to develop and promote with the United States relations in all spheres. President Carter left Belgrade without any doubts as regards Yugoslavia's readiness to struggle actively--as it had done under Tito's leadership--for the principles of equality and noninterference in relations among states and to defend and safeguard, without anybody's patronage, its national independence.

The course of the talks confirmed that both sides--both Yugoslavia and the United States--mutually respect the differences which exist in the assessment of individual international problems just as they also appreciate the significance of everything that draws the countries closer together. These are the essential preconditions for the further expansion and promotion of Yugoslav-American cooperation and, in general, for cooperation with all countries.

The Yugoslav-American talks have also confirmed the irreplaceability of the principles of equality of states, regardless of the differences or similarities in their social systems, military might or economic power. What is of particular significance is the fact that the United States assesses the nonaligned movement and Yugoslavia's role in it as a significant stability factor in the world and as a force which could contribute to a speedier and more successful resolution of major international problems.

The development and promotion of Yugoslav-American cooperation, which has received a fresh incentive from Carter's visit, is part of the general efforts to put an end to the dangerous worsening of the international situation. By this, the Yugoslav-American cooperation does not affect anyone and does not occur at anybody's expense whatsoever. This is, after all, the well-known principle on which cooperation between Yugoslavia and all states rests.

Taken as a whole, the Yugoslav-American talks were in every respect truly useful and significant for the entire development of mutual relations and for which firm preconditions had been created to be even better and more meaningful. This is the aim to which the two countries aspire and which, we are convinced, will also be fully realized.

Denda Comment

AU252138 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Milorad Denda talk]

[Text] The Yugoslav-American dialogue on the development of bilateral relations and the problems facing the world, which was concluded today, and which has been assessed as a comprehensive and substantial dialogue of equal partners, was permeated with the spirit of mutual respect, understanding, frankness and friendship--the same characteristics that marked the earlier Yugoslav-American summit meetings. In this connection, it is pointed out in the joint declaration on the talks the determination of the two sides was stressed to further expand and qualitatively enrich the successful development to date of friendly relations on an equal basis and with full mutual consideration of the differences in the social systems and the international positions of the two countries.

The high respect and admiration for President Tito and his work expressed by President Carter on several occasions during his stay in Belgrade, are also pointed out in the joint declaration which says that the U.S. President reiterated his sorrow at the loss of the great statesman who, as one of the most prominent leaders of the nonalined movement, devoted all his life's activities to building a strong and nonalined Yugoslavia and the preservation of peace and progress in the world.

The document on the talks between Presidents Tito and Carter in March 1978 is a lasting and stable basis for the further development of Yugoslav-American relations, on whose principles--and on the principles of the earlier documents on summit meetings--the two countries have achieved great progress in expanding and deepening their relations in all fields, the joint declaration assesses. It stresses mutual interest in the further expansion of economic relations and points out that efforts should be intensified to increase trade, in which connection the growth of Yugoslav exports should be an important factor in the satisfactory development of trade in both directions.

The measures taken in preventing and prosecuting the perpetrators of acts of violence against Yugoslavia and its diplomatic, consular and other representatives in the United States are positively assessed. President Carter repeated the promise of the U.S. Government that it will not tolerate terrorist activities directed, as it is said, agianst the interests of the United States and good relations between the two countries.

In order to stop the dangerous development in international relations and to renew the undermined process of detente, a strict respect for the spirit and principles of the UN Charter is needed, especially of those principles which refer to the impermissible use of force, intervention and interference in affairs of other countries, or of preventing in any way and for any reason whatever sovereign states from pursuing their independent internal development by imposing an alien will on them.

The two countries stress the importance of expanding the process of negotiations and cooperation in the world and the need for a comprehensive process of detente. They advocate balanced progress be made in all spheres at the Madrid meeting. They agree on the urgent need for further progress, though bilateral and multilateral negotations, in the limitation and reduction of nuclear and conventional armaments. They point out the far-reaching political importance of the continuation of a constructive dialogue between the industrial and developing countries, the significance of greater support by the industrial world for faster economic development of the underdeveloped countries, and the importance of global talks on these questions.

It is necessary to urgently find a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem. The two sides explained in detail their views on this subject. The need to respect the right of Iran to independence, and to chosing its own internal development and international orientation without interference and pressure from outside was pointed out. The release of U.S. diplomats who are held hostage in Iran, and a peaceful solution of the American-Iranian problems on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter would significantly contribute to peace and security inthat region.

The joint Yugoslav-American declaration also says that the two sides advocate the cessation of military interventions and all forms of interference in internal affairs of independent countries. Both sides pointed out the need to withdraw the foreign troops present [not further specified] and to remove all the reasons leading to the suffering and agony of these countries. Each side in this connection expressed its own view on the manner of solving the situations created in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, emphasizing the necessity of respecting the rights of all the peoples to decide their own fate.

Both sides stressed the importance of nonalignment as an independent factor in international relations. President Carter confirmed that the United States respects the desire of the nonaligned countries to decide their own internal development and orientation in international relations.

The U.S. President reiterated the lasting U.S. respect and support for the independence, territorial integrity and unity of Yugoslavia. The United States believes that an independent and nonalined Yugoslavia is an important factor of equilibrium, peace and stability in Europe and in the world, it is said in the joint declaration on U.S. President Carter's visit to our country which concluded today.

In brief, this visit is assessed on both sides as an encouragement to the further development of the Yugoslav-American relations on the well-known principles. The comprehensive dialogue on international subjects and the assessments of the two sides that it is necessary to continue the process of relaxation of tension on the well-known principles of equitable international cooperation are pointed out. In this spirit, the visit by the U.S. President is also assessed as a contribution to international relaxation, understanding and cooperation.

SOVIET PRESS REACTION TO CARTER VISIT NOTED

AU251626 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpts] We have said that all the world press has followed with great interest the visit by U.S. President Carter to Yugoslavia. What dominates in the reports is an assessment of the continuation of the dialogues which Presidents Tito and Carter were conducting very successfully in the past few years.

Yesterday's visit by the U.S. President to Belgrade was not reported in the Soviet press today, but there were two TASS commentaries and a brief news item on television. The two TASS commentaries were published for foreign countries and were used for another criticism of some aspects of the foreign policy of the U.S. President and the United States, especially as regards world peace, detente, and the role of the nonaligned movement.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON NEW SOVIET ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU250947 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 80 p 2

[Report by permanent correspondent Risto Bajalski]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 20 June--A struggle against "factors of extensive economic operations" [Ekstenzivni cininilac] in general production and operations should begin within half a year on the front of the Soviet economy's mobilization. Namely, on the first day of the 11th 5-year plan, rules of behavior will become effective in accordance with economic measures taken last July by the CPSU Central Committee and the government.

The new measures, as they always have in the past, envisage new indicators. The main new indicator is called "normative pure production." Its sense is that in the future society will recognize only that part of work that has been achieved by a given collective, without calculating the previous work done by others.

Fear of Indicators

Businessmen are afraid of the indicator "normative pure production," because it is a very strict economic criterion. Among other things, the indicator leads to the exclusion of direct and indirect state subsidies.

Naturally, in the Soviet Union there is not a businessman, economist or scientist who would publicly oppose the spirit of new economic measures because, as is quite normal, all of them are interested in a cure for the Soviet economy. At the same time, all these people agree that it will be very difficult--let us use an Aesopian expression that is frequently used here--"to coordinate the level of planning and operations with the demands of the stage of developed socialism."

What could the cited "enigma" mean? What is, in fact clear to businessmen and economic theoreticians is how, in the spirit of the new measures, the course toward further centralization of the economy's management will be coordinated with the simultaneously proclaimed aspiration to strengthen the autonomy of economic subjects also. Businessmen, in fact, are awaiting with great skepticism the functioning of the entire complex of new economic measures--not only because this complex is very complicated, but primarily because the "new" system enables the state administration to retain command positions on everything. The state has always used command positions in the economy to restrict the autonomy of economic subjects. Why should it not be the case after 1 January also? In this is the essence of businessmen's skepticism.

The Case of Drill

Naturally, businessmen understand that even in such a strong economy as the Soviet economy one can no longer operate without a pure economic calculation without risking a serious lag in the world division of labor, which also means a lag in the economic development of the country. For this reason "pure production" is accepted as inevitable. Namely, it is becoming inevitable that everybody bears economic responsibility for the results of his work.

However, for increased economic responsibility businessmen also demand greater autonomy. The packet of new measures promises that to businessmen, but businessmen are confused by the fact that the new measures also encourage further centralization of the economy's management.

The meaning of the reins of administration has been convincingly explained by a fresh example. For several months now newspapers have been advertising a valuable invention (mostly IZVESTIYA) in the oil industry. What is involved is an automatic drill that has been patented in the United States, France, Western Germany and in other countries, and whose mass production will begin in the Uralmash, industrial giant of the town of Sverdlovsk. However, there also exists the "other side of the coin" of this automatic drill from which much is expected in new oil exploration. The machine was designed in Leningrad 20 years ago. Its designers were unable to manufacture it and Uralmash was not interested in making a prototype of the drill and was not allowed to, either, without the permission of central economic organs.

Will the Soviet industrial enterprises of "tomorrow" be able to decide by themselves on cooperation between industrial branches, without, of course, the obligatory permission by the administration? It would be logical if they were allowed that, considering that according to the new measures they are assuming full economic responsibility for their work. Businessmen, however, are not sure of it, for according to the new measures the levers of centralized management in the economy are becoming stronger.

MARKOVIC LEADS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO IRELAND

LD260832 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1323 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, headed by President of the Assembly Dragoslav Markovic, left here today for a visit to Ireland.

The delegation is returning a visit paid to Yugoslavia three years ago by an Irish parliamentary delegation.

BULGARIA'S FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU240948 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] As part of cooperation between the SAWPY and the Fatherland Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, visited the Socialist Republic of Serbia from 16 to 20 June at the invitation of the Republican Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Serbia.

The Fatherland Front delegation held talks with a delegation of the SAWP of Serbia led by Dragan Mikojevic, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia. During its visit the delegation visited Kragujevac, toured the Crvena Zastava factory and cultural-historic monuments and held talks at the Kragujevac SAWP communal conference. In addition, the delegation visited the engines and tractors industry, the Belgrade agro-industrial combine and the Beograd department store. During the visit, the delegation also visited certain cultural institutions in Novi Sad and held talks in the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference with Dusan Popovic, president of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference.

Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and Dobrijoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, received the fatherland front delegation in separate visits. During the meeting with Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, extensive talks were held on tangible cooperation between the two organizations.

The talks between the delegations of the fatherland front and the SAWP of Serbia were useful and very successful. The talks passed in an atmosphere of comradeship, friendship and mutual understanding. A comprehensive exchange of views was carried out on the role and activity of the two organizations in the building of socialism in their countries.

Views were exchanged on various questions of cooperation between the two organizations. It was noted that similar or close views exist on a large number of questions. The two delegations expressed their joint desire to expand the mutual cooperation between the two organizations and thus contribute to successful development of relations between the two neighboring socialist countries. It was assessed that such cooperation will contribute to overcoming certain outstanding problems about which certain differences exist.

The SAWP of Serbia and the Fatherland Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will extend their full support to the further development, enrichment and intensification of all forms of cooperation between the two neighboring countries because the need and real opportunities exist for it. The initiative for cooperation among trade union, veterans', youth and women's organizations, among professional associations, cultural-artistic and scientific workers and between sports and other organizations will continue to be supported.

The fatherland front and the Socialist Alliance will contribute to enriching the substance of the border rallies and cooperation in border areas and will encourage cooperation among communes, towns and regions. It was stressed that local border cooperation is based exclusively on local border commodity exchange. Increased needs and actual interests call for expanding and enriching this cooperation by developing industrial cooperation, specialization and business-technical cooperation, cooperation in the field of tourism, joint ventures and other fields.

The two delegations are convinced that real cooperation and comradely dialogue is the only correct way to develop and consolidate good-neighborly relations, understanding and friendship between the two countries. It is in the interest of their socialist building, peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, invited a delegation of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia to visit the People's Republic of Bulgaria as a guest of the Fatherland Front National Council. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

OFFICIALS SEND CONDOLENCES TO INDIRA GANDHI

Djuranovic Message

AU251540 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India:

"We have been deeply shaken by the news about the tragic and premature death of your son Sanjay Gandhi, prominent personality of the public and political life of friendly India.

"At the moment of your immense sorrow over the irretrievable loss, we sympathize with your pain. Please convey our deepest sympathy to the family of the late Sanjay Gandhi."

Mijatovic Telegram

AU251542 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jun 80 p 14

[Text] Belgrade, 23 June, TANJUG--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, which states:

"It is with great sadness that we have learned the news about the tragic death of your son Sanjay Gandhi, prominent personality of India's public and political life. On behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf, I send you expressions of deepest sympathy in connection with your irreplaceable loss. I ask you to convey my deepest condolences to the family of Sanjay Gandhi."

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, have also sent telegrams of consolences to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

MEXICAN-YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENTARY TALKS HELD IN BELGRADE

AU251608 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croation 24 Jun 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--Official talks between a group of delegates of both chambers of the assembly and a study delegation of the Chamber of Deputies of the United Mexican States were held yesterday in the SFRY Assembly. The delegations were led by Dusan Sekic, vice president of the SFRY Chamber of Republics and Provinces, and Humberto Romero Perez, chairman of the Commission for Trade of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies.

The Mexican parliamentarians conveyed expressions of sincere respect of the Mexican people for President Tito's historic work and personality and stressed his decisive contribution to democratization of international relations, world peace and the development of friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Mexico.

GDR ARMY DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

AU260825 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] A delegation of the National People's Army [NVA] headed by Deputy National Defense Minister Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, chief of the ground forces, started talks on Monday in the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for National Defense in Belgrade. Before that, the NVA delegation had laid a wreath at the tomb of Josip Broz Tito. The delegation which is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of General of the Army Nikola Luubicic, SFRY federal secretary for national defense, had been welcomed on its arrival by generals of the Yugoslav People's Army.

SLOVENE PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES PARTY ORGANIZATION, ECONOMY

AU201354 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 17 Jun 80 p 1

[Vlado Slamberger report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 16 June--The Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia today supported a proposal on organization of the League of Communists in Maribor, where the preparations will begin immediately to form six communal organizations and conferences and a city conference of the League of Communists. The decision on the organization of the League of Communists in Maribor will be adopted by the Central Committee at its session on 24 June.

Members of the Presidium--Stefan Korosec, Franc Setinc, Milan Kucan, Viktor Avbelu, Andrej Marinc, Dr Anton Vratusa, Dr Boris Majer and Lojze Fortuna participated in the discussion--devoted a great part of the discussion to sociopolitical questions of the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia in the 1981-85 period. They noted that the materials--the basis for the fall session of the LCY Central Committee (they contain an assessment of the social and economic conditions for preparing the planning documents and forecasts on implementing the current medium-term plan, the role of associated labor and its preparation for resolving the social and economic contradictions, while the third part contains the basic questions of Yugoslavia's development strategy in the next 5 years)--had been drafted rather well because they indicate the basic directions of development. Naturally, these materials can be further improved and perfected in the coming months.

Thus, for instance, in the preparations for a new medium-term plan it is necessary to differentiate between wishes and possibilities, since it is still planned that the rate of economic growth will be 5 percent and this is not realistic. Greater emphasis should be placed on the efforts to achieve a self-managing linkage and concentration of funds. Certain weaknesses of the current medium-term plan--such as, too wide a front of investments, too many privileges which have begun to become the rule and too few efforts to change the economic structure--should be avoided. Briefly, the foundations for a new planning period should not allow the economic difficulties to multiply. The constitutional responsibility of the republics and provinces for their own and common development should be given greater emphasis, and this means that we should not consent to eight isolated, autarkic economies within the SFRY. Members of the Presidium were also of opinion that it would be a good thing to engage economic experts to a greater extent who should find the causes for the unstable behavior of certain economic factors.

COOPERATION WITH PROGRESSIVE PARTIES DISCUSSED

AU251616 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee has discussed current questions of LCY cooperation with progressive parties and movements in the world.

The session was presided over by Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the opening report was submitted by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The Presidium also discussed and adopted conclusions on the LCY tasks in the further advancement of the social position and role of women. In conformity with the Central Committee decision regulating the powers and the manner of work of the League of Communists organs until the 12th congress, the Presidium adopted amendments to the rules of procedure on the organization and manner of work. It also adopted the work programs of the commissions for international cooperation and for ideological and theoretical work in the League of Communists.

PRESIDIUM PROPOSES REPLACING SLOVENE PREMIER

AU251733 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] Ljubljana, 23 June, TANJUG--The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia at its session today under the chairmanship of France Popit discussed current tasks connected with economic stabilization as part of the preparations for the seventh plenary session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, as it was announced. On the basis of the fact that success in implementing these tasks depends on appropriate and successful activities by all the components and institutions of the political system, as well as on the degree to which one seeks the support of the working people so that they will be materially and politically interested and especially mobilized, the Presidium indicated the need to assess the ability and organization of each individual institution and of the entire complement of the political system of socialist self-management.

In this context one must carry out an analysis and augment the cadre composition of these organs so that they can perform their tasks in the best possible way in the present aggravated economic situation. Such practice should become an integral part of a democratic monitoring of work and at the same time of practical strengthening of collective work.

In agreement with Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, the Presidium is of the opinion that certain changes and additions should be made in the cadre composition of the Republican Executive Council.

The Presidium therefore concluded that President Dr Anton Vratusa, bearing in mind the growing needs of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, shall work in the Presidium on a faster integration of science and scientific research in our overall social and economic development, with a special stress on economic stabilization.

Dr Anton Vratusa will in particular join in the common efforts to make the Socialist Republic of Slovenia even more capable of strengthening comprehensive cooperation with nonaligned and developing countries, especially for the sake of a higher utilization of economic and other potentials of Slovenia.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia at the same time stressed that the Republican Executive Council during the period when it was led by Dr Anton Vratusa, in its efforts to develop socialist self-management and ensure comprehensive social development of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, achieved significant successes in asserting the Socialist Republic of Slovenia in interrepublican and international cooperation.

Provided that the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia adopts the proposal of the president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia proposes that Janez Zemljaric, at present a member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and republican secretary for internal affairs, be registered as a possible candidate for president.

BOSNIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES UNDERDEVELOPED COMMUNES

AU242101 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Olivija Rusovac interview with Ljubomir Bakic, member of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina; place and date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] In Bosnia-Hercegovina, 56 communes have the status of underdeveloped. Comrade Bakic, what is being done in your republic to reduce the number of such communes?

[Answer] It was envisaged in the plan that the rate of growth of the social product in the underdeveloped communes should be 20 to 25 percent higher than the republican average. However, because of the fact that the economy of the republic as a whole does not attain the rates of growth envisaged in the current plan, which surely is one of objective reasons, this target--which is one of essential targets of development in the current period--has not been attained.

In practice, instead of this rate of 20 to 25 percent faster, only a rate, I think, of something over 7 percent faster has been achieved according to the present assessments and estimates.

[Question] How much should the number of these communes be reduced in the next medium-term period?

[Answer] Of 55 or 56 communes over receiving special treatment, there should [Bakic corrects himself] in fact, on this basis, 44 communes instead of the present 56 should be receiving the treatment of economically underdeveloped communes.

[Question] Which economic branches lead the development in these communes?

[Answer] Until now, the basic method of accelerated development of economically underdeveloped communes in the republic, as in Yugoslavia in general, was industrialization. However, the fact that the stress was on industrialization has had some unfavorable effects in the sense that the development of other branches, such as agriculture, transportation, tourism, and so forth has been neglected to a certain extent. It is certain that the development of industry will be continued. Along with the development of industry, I think, other branches should also be developed. Especially there is the problem of a faster development of agricultural production.

[Question] What are the chances for small businesses [mala privreda]?

[Answer] Small businesses should be included. [Several words indistinct] small businesses are of a certain importance both from the point of supplying the people and the economy with certain goods, as well as from the point of view of employment. Precisely the problem of employment is particularly pronounced in the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina as a whole, and especially in the underdeveloped regions.

CAR PLANT EXTENDS WORK WEEK TO HELP STABILIZATION

AU241818 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Dragomir Milojevic, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia, and Svetomir Lalovic, executive secretary in the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, today had talks at the assembly plant basic organization of associated labor of the Crvena Zastava Works, on measures being taken for the stabilization of the economy as part of the preparations for the forthcoming session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia.

At the assembly plant, one of the 18 basic organizations of associated labor of the car works, which employs over 3,500 people and produces one car every 2 minutes, it was agreed that the work week should be extended to 49 hours for the purpose of stabilization, so that more vehicles will be produced with the same capacity without additional investment. Nevertheless, the revised plan calling for 234,000 cars this year cannot be realized because the assembly lines are supplied irregularly by other production plants, it was said among other things in the talks.

CIVIL PROTECTION EXERCISE HELD IN OSIJEK

LD212203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Osijek--In connection with civil protection day, a civil protection exercise was held today in some of the local communities and organizations of associated labor, as well as in some health and scientific institutions of Osijek. About 5,000 people took part in the exercise which was entitled "Protection 1980." Col Gen Ivan Miskovic, president of the SFRY Civil Protection Council; Pero Car, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Djuro Matosic, commander of the headquarters of civil protection of Croatia; Col Milan Stula, chief of staff of civil protection of Croatia; and other guests watched this successful exercise.

The exercise was aimed at testing the efficiency of activity by units and leaderships of civil protection in Osijek municipality under the conditions of an air attack and contamination of the population, installations and certain areas. In the assessment of the municipal civil protection headquarters and of the guests, the exercise had been a full success and came up to all expectations. This was also confirmed by Col Gen Ivan Miskovic who stressed the efficiency of work of the municipal civil protection headquarters, as well as the high consciousness, devotion and enthusiasm of the working people and citizens who are members of civil protection units.

Pero Car, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and people's hero, stressed that the effectiveness of such and similar exercises confirmed the consciousness of our working people and citizens to hold the fate of this country in their own hands, as well as their resolve to defend and continue at any price Tito's great work, that is our freedom and independence. Car stressed that activity in civil protection and all-people's defense and social self-protection did not represent some special tasks but that it was becoming a component of working people and citizens every day life.

At a ceremony today Djuro Matosic handed the plaque of the Federal Executive Council to the headquarters of civil protection in Osijek as recognition for the successful activity so far in implementing the measures and activities of the civil protection in Osijek municipality.

ARMY COUNCILS FOR SELF-PROTECTION DISCUSS SECURITY

AU191933 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2135 12 Jun 80 p 2

[D.M. report]

[Text] A joint session of the two councils for self-protection of the Yugoslav People's Army and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense--was held in Belgrade last week at which the most topical questions were discussed in implementing self-protection and opposing attempts at hostile influence on the commands, institutions, units and members of the Yugoslav People's Army in general.

It was stressed at the session that a high level of vigilance had been achieved in past work and that a strong system self-protection had been developed in the Yugoslav People's Army, but that in the future it will be necessary to take measures so that in the rather complex international situation the entire system of self-protection will be constantly developed and perfected. A constant strengthening of the resistance power of commands, institutions, units and all members of the army to everything that could be harmful to us--is the task of all of us.

In order to make further progress in this respect, it was said in the discussion, it is primarily necessary to involve even more all elements of self-protection, ranging from the commmands and their organs, the councils for self-protection, the organizations of the League of Communists and the trade union organizations in the army to military collectives and individuals. An increase in the awareness of all members of the Yugoslav People's Army, a strengthening of responsibility in that activity and further development of the level of security and self-protection must be their constant concern.

Lt Gen Mitar Lojovic chaired the sessions of the highest consultative bodies for self-protection in the army.

VRHOVEC ADDRESSES SAWPY POLITICAL AKTIV

LD232304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today spoke before a political aktiv of the SAWPY Federal Conference on topical international problems and the policy of nonalignment at the present time in international affairs. The federal secretary answered several questions concerning the subject of his report.